THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 139. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

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A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

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Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

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Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

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HINT.—We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

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Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

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ANY garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

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Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

Victoria and French Etiquette.

How German Soldiers Live.

The Desolation at Paris.

The Paschall House Lottery.

Terrible Tragedy in Pennsylvania.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris in 1856.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a curious letter relative to Queen Victoria's visit to France in 1856, extracted from the imperial correspondence of Napoleon III. After alluding to the visit of Henry VIII to Francis I, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and of Queen Victoria to her husband's relatives at Coburg, this letter or memorandum concludes with these remarks:—

"Where will the Emperor go to meet the Queen of Great Britain if she comes in person? Or will the Emperor await the Queen at St. Cloud, contenting himself with having her received at the port of disembarkation by Prince Napoleon, who would be charged to accompany her to St. Cloud? On the other hand, it is to be remarked that Prince Albert, who came to meet the Emperor and Empress, is not king; he is only Royal Highness, the husband of the Queen. Moreover, the Queen of England did not come to the capital, although the presence of our Empress, whose rank, if not sovereign, is very superior to Prince Albert's, might have induced her to add somewhat to the politeness of the ceremonial adopted on this point. But, on the other hand, it is not with a political visit, but purely one of politeness, that we are now concerned, and it is natural and necessary, in France especially, to receive it with a courtesy which shall not be spoiled by some detail of etiquette. It is essential to recognize the woman as well as the queen. All the politeness in our manners will be in good taste, and there will be nothing to compromise the dignity of the country in the person of the sovereign, in so far that he represents this, because such infractions of etiquette, when a woman is concerned, cannot be drawn into precedents. If in the ordinary relations of society, it is the man who under all circumstances goes to meet the woman, it ought to be the same between sovereign and sovereign; and if the British Parliament has permitted the Queen to pay a visit on the Continent to her august ally, it expects, without doubt, to see her received in a manner worthy of the two nations, in a manner altogether French; and the citizens of the three kingdoms will all be sensible to whatever courteous attentions the sovereign of France may lavish on the Queen whom they confide to us. It seems, then, that, under present circumstances, the Emperor may despise etiquette, and every infraction of the etiquette peculiar to sovereigns will turn to the advantage of personal convenience and international sympathy. Prince Albert, who came to meet their Majesties at Dover, is not King, but he is in some sort so in the eyes of the Queen of England. To enhance his rank in her presence is to please her, and good taste is thus in accord with Imperial hospitality."

PARIS.

Bismarck's Warning to be Verified—The Coming Desolation.

"The world was inclined to abuse Bismarck," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Saxon army, "for the dry, matter-of-fact way in which he warned Paris that if it held out much longer it would incur a certainty of starvation after the capitulation. But it is unquestionable that his warning will prove but too true. The environs of Paris are stripped and depopulated. In all the beautiful villages along the northern side there are but mere handfuls of resident population, and they are all but starving. In the early days the Francs-tireurs overran the district, frightening everybody away either into Paris or off into the back country by terrible stories of Prussian atrocities, and then, what the people did not take with them the Francs-tireurs looted. The Prussians, on their arrival, travelled miles without seeing a living thing. Now, the people are beginning to come back out of the back country, having heard by report that the Germans have not teeth like boars, and do not eat little children. But they come back destitute to their forlorn homes. If they have money they buy some food of the market tenders; if they have not, they live on the vegetables which are still plentiful in the fields (the German soldier does not understand the virtue of salad), and on the bread the soldiers spare from their rations. Out of such a population and such a country as this, Paris need not expect much to fill her depleted magazines after capitulation. If she would go further a-field she must wait some days till the railway lines are in operation. How much longer she will have to wait till those are open on which there are bridges is a question I should not care to be forced to solve. You may travel from St. Germain to Gonesse without finding a place where you can get a dinner by paying for it, a glass of wine, or a feed of corn for your horse."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

What a General Officer Says.

An officer of Prince Frederick Charles' army, writing of the forced march from Metz to Le Mesnil, says:—"Fatiguing as this march was, it was quite refreshing to man and horse. The favorable weather—quite spring-like—contributed to this, but especially the relief from the intolerable *ennui* before Metz. It is to be hoped the war is now approaching its decisive period. The feeling of the peasantry is for peace, but they fear that on our departure civil war will begin. The educated country people, of whom there are relatively few, display as a whole much more of the grande nation spirit than the ordinary people. Even now they do not believe they have been defeated in all the battles and fights, treachery having, they think, played a great part. All the generals are traitors and rogues. They do not understand that their officers, who have been victorious against all the world, are as a rule good for nothing. The feeling of fidelity to a ruling dynasty is extinct among them, as also the bond of fellow-feeling among the officers and between these and the soldiers. A worthy peasant, or rather farmer, was astonished to see how our officers ran their legs off in caring for their men, and told me he plainly saw there was a firm bond between us and our men which did not exist between the French officers and their men, as the former cared nothing for the latter.

The Garibaldian Camp.

Achille Bizzoni, writing from Bourg, on the 10th, thus gives his first impressions of the Garibaldian camp:—

"We seem here in the midst of a *bal masque*. Thousands of different costumes are to be seen. Children, at most sixteen years old, are camping in the mud of the fields, scarcely covered with a thin blue blouse, like those worn by carters. The Bretons and French Garibaldians wear low broad brimmed hats like those in the opera *Dinorah*. The Francs-tireurs all dress unlike each other. The Mobiles, intermixed with the last remnants of the Line, a few Hussars between the dragoons and Chasseurs d'Afrique who escaped from the Prussians at Sedan and Metz; hospital attendants, with the red cross on a white field, and amid this mass of soldiers, who are not serious but careless, a number of women and children, who wander through the field, in order to avoid the terrible enemy—such is the picture which presents itself to me."

How the German Soldiers Live.

A letter from a soldier before Paris, referring to the first fall of snow and Gambetta's probable exultation over the shivering Germans, says:—"We put another log on the fire and tranquilly read that blankets are already provided for the outposts, that furs are on the way for the sentries, and that fresh presents daily arrive, until everybody will be supplied with warm underclothing. Anxious souls at home need not, therefore, be uneasy. Things are not so bad as they mostly imagine, and nobody can now say that he has to suffer privations, even if he makes no use of the desirable things offered by the numerous sutlers established here."

THE PASCHAL HOUSE LOTTERY.

The Suit Against the Organization—Verdict for $12,000.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 10th instant says:—

The "Paschall House Lottery Scheme" will be remembered for many a day all over the Western country. A kind of mania seized upon the people, and many thousand tickets were sold. The Mayor of St. Louis superintended the drawing at the Fair Grounds, and it was supposed to be a perfectly "square" transaction. But when the grand prize, the Paschal House, was drawn by the party who originally owned it, and who was the head man of the "Association," the thing began to look fishy, and people were dissatisfied.

But the history of the great bubble has been written in full, and we only intend at present to report the *finale* of the whole affair—the suit instituted by the District Attorney to recover the amount due the Government (with the penalties), on account of the tax on the sale of lottery tickets. This suit was instituted against nine persons, who were interested in getting up the scheme—Messrs. B. and D. Able, Alexander Kelsey, John King, W. Billings, Phil. S. Lanham, J. C. Edwards, and two others. Mr. Edwards was dropped from the suit after it was commenced.

The claim of the Government was for over $13,000, of which $7000 was penalties for failing to pay the tax and not making returns; the balance was for assessments on sales of tickets. At the time the "scheme" was in full blast, one of the members of the "association" was United States Collector in the city, and he made no particular efforts to enforce the collection.

The defendants employed a powerful array of legal talent—Judge Krum, Mr. Mauro, Mr. MacDonald, and several other first-class lawyers. The District Attorney, however, proved a match for all these lawyers, and presented his case to the jury in such a clear and forcible manner that they gave a verdict yesterday against eight of the defendants for $12,000.

This is a heavy blow upon the Paschal House schemers. A portion of the defendants are said to be "execution proof."

A PENNSYLVANIA TRAGEDY.

A Farmer Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide.

BRIDGEWATER, Susquehanna County, Pa., Dec. 10.—On Friday last this community was thrown into unwonted excitement by the discovery of a shocking murder and the suicide of the murderer. Israel Chamberlain, a wealthy and well-to-do farmer, has lived unpleasantly with his wife for years, and the whole evil culminated Friday night in the tragedy. The murderer seems to have deliberately planned the time and place for his double crime, as before shooting himself he went over to his brother's and asked his brother's wife to "come over and stay with mother to-night." His sister-in-law started a few minutes after his departure, but before proceeding far heard the report of a gun from the workshop. She reached the house, and upon inquiry for Chamberlain's wife could learn nothing of her whereabouts. Search was made during the night, but the missing woman could not be found. Early on Saturday her body was discovered in the cellar frightfully mangled as with an axe. The floor was of loose boards, where she lay upon her back, her hands folded on her breast, her head and neck completely besmeared with blood, as was also one of her hands. There were two gashes in the right side of her head a little back and below the ear, besides several bruises, evidently committed with an axe.

The body of Chamberlain was found in the workshop, lying upon the floor, with his gun at his feet, and a small iron rod some three feet long, with one end bent, at his side. His vest was unbuttoned and thrown back, his shirt stained with blood, showing he had shot himself. The family was in good circumstances, but Chamberlain was of a moody, quarrelsome disposition, and rendered his wife very unhappy. She was thirty-three and he fifty years of age.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Daring Attempt on the Bank of the State of New York—No Property Secured.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

The janitor of the Bank of the State of New York, corner of Exchange Place and William street, yesterday afternoon discovered that a determined attempt had been made to enter the bank from the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 41 Exchange Place, occupied by Brown & Duning. The burglars had easily effected an entrance into the office of the persons above mentioned by forcing the lock with a chisel. They then raised a pile of furniture against the wall, and standing upon the platform thus constructed, began to bore a hole through the ceiling in the direction of the bank. It is not known what caused the alarm of the thieves, but they apparently left in great haste, as they did not stay to remove their tools. When Captain Petty, of the First precinct, who was at once summoned by the janitor, arrived, he found that a hole had been cut in the upper part of the wall, two feet long and six inches in width. He also found several sacks, some tools, and a file, which had been forgotten by the burglars in their flight. No clew has yet been discovered that is likely to lead to the identification of the robbers, but they are undoubtedly professional thieves, and had been at work for a long time when they were disturbed.

MOB LAW IN KANSAS.

Hanging Witnesses to Prevent Them from Giving Testimony.

One of those occurrences, says the Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* of December 7, that sometimes occur in the most peaceful districts, took place recently in Butler county. On the 8th of November four men were executed by shooting and hanging, on the charge that they were horse-thieves, by a mob. Since then the proper authorities have been at work to bring the parties to trial, but they have been resisted by force and their authority defied. On last Thursday night four men, who would have been important witnesses in the trial of the mob, were hung near the town of Douglas. This makes eight men put to death without trial, and the latter four without even being charged with any crime. It is said that 180 men are under arms in the vicinity of Douglas, and ready to resist the laws. The officers who went to the place to arrest the parties against whom warrants were issued have been taken and confined in the guard-house. Under these circumstances Sheriff Thomas has visited the capital to lay the matter before the Governor, and to urge that two companies of cavalry be sent to aid in executing the laws.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

End of the Army of the Loire

The Battle of Beaugency

The French Utterly Routed.

Another Defeat Before Paris.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Senator Cattell's Declension.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Defeats—Captured Villages.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg reports a severe battle with the Army of the Loire at Beaugency, where the French were reinforced. Fifteen hundred prisoners and six guns were taken. The remainder of the French army is on the road to Bourges, captured or beaten. Another account says that after the fight of the 7th the Bavarians threatened Beaugency and the forest of Marchnoix. The French were reinforced, but the Prussians took Bravant, Beaumont, Mossay, and Beaugency. On the 9th Bonvalet, Villercean, and Bernay were captured by the Prussians.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rumor that Russia repudiates the treaty of 1867, neutralizing the territory of Luxemburg, is to be accepted guardedly. It is regarded here as extremely improbable that Bismarck would at this time thus defy Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Armistice Rumor.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rumor of an armistice is utterly unfounded.

The Bombardment of Paris.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The bombardment of Paris is not dictated by any special influences, but will be put into effect for solely military reasons.

The New Levies

of the Landwehr are destined for a reserve division which will reinforce the army in the field.

Paris Balloon News—French Version of the Situation.

LILLE, Dec. 10.—General Dhenecourt, who has arriaed here by balloon from Paris, says, on the 30th of November and the 2d of December there were victories for the French, and that the Prussians lost fifteen thousand prisoners and six guns.

He states that Paris suffers no privations, that agreement of populations is good, and that the object of his journey is to insure coincidence in the movements of all the French armies. Ham and St. Quentin have been occupied by the French.

Bank of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Bank of Russia has advanced its rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent.

American Securities.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—United States bonds of 1862 are quoted at 94¼.

Another French Defeat before Paris.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The French, assuming the offensive before Paris in large force, were repulsed at nightfall after a day's artillery fight. The Prussian loss was slight. A few French prisoners were taken.

General Manteuffel

was in Dieppe on Friday. The French at Ham captured a detachment of Germans, with artillery.

Mecklenburg and His Duchess.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his Duchess a devout announcement of the victory of Meung on the 9th. The *Journal du Havre* says the Army of the Loire was reinforced to the extent of forty thousand men.

Death of Mrs. Slidell.

The wife of John Slidell died recently at Brighton.

The Eastern Question.

Von Beust's despatch of Dec. 8 to Gortschakoff is expected to lead to an understanding between England and Russia.

Diplomatic Change.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—General Van Mulken, Minister of War, replaces as the Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Limburg, resigned.

Gambetta's Armistice Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A despatch from Gambetta to Laurier on Friday says that, encouraged by the continued resistance of the Army of the Loire, he (Gambetta) has resolved to postpone the request for an armistice, and remain with the army.

A despatch from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Tours, on Friday, says that war *a l'outrance* is more firmly resolved on than ever. Cremieux and Fourichon were to go to Bordeaux that evening.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Stocks dull. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅜; do. 1864, do., 107⅜; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 24; Reading, 104; Adams Express Co., 65½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 45¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands 14⅜c.; low middling, 14⅛@14¼c. Flour more active and steady; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7·75@10; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat steady, and some grades command better prices; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·60@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·55; common, $1·15@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·38@1·40. Corn closed weak; white, 73c.; yellow, 71@72c. Oats active at 51@52c. Provisions nominal and unchanged. Whisky sells at 93c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Cattell's Declension.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has written a letter in which he gives his reasons for declining to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate from New Jersey. This letter has been received here, but will not be made public until to-morrow morning, when it will appear in the papers of this and other cities. The health of Senator Cattell was greatly improved a short time ago, but it is again failing, and for this reason he has decided to retire permanently from public life.

The Boys in Blue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The political organization calling itself "The Boys in Blue" has completed arrangements for a torch-light procession on the night of 21st instant, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President and Vice-President, and to welcome the Forty-first National Congress to the capital. The City Councils have accepted an invitation to participate in the demonstration.

Gone Over to the Enemy.

Dr. Samuel Bard, editor of the *True Georgian*, who was nominated by the President as Governor of Idaho, but after confirmation declined the appointment, has just addressed a letter to the President, giving his reasons for going over to the Democracy, and while firmly opposing the policy with regard to the South, of which he says the President is not the author but the official instrument, he declares that his high personal regard for the President has undergone no change.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cotton dull; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15¼c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 11,000 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales 35,000 bushels new spring at $1·37@1·38; red Western at $1·44@1·46. Corn heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 75@77c. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 24,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62c.; Western at 60@61½c. Beef steady. Pork inactive. Lard heavy; steam, 11½@12¾c; kettle, 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet at 94c.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Official Correspondence on the French Blockade of New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It appears from the official correspondence that on the 4th of October, Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Washburne expressing the friendly but strictly neutral position of the United States towards France and Prussia, adding:—

"But this hospitality is liable to abuse, and circumstances have arisen to give rise in the minds of some persons to the apprehension that the attempts at such abuse have taken place. I am not in possession of facts to justify me in saying that such has been the case, but I have deemed myself justified in calling the attention of M. Berthemy, the French representative at this capital, to the current rumors, sustained as they are by the presence of a large number of French vessels upon the coast of the United States. These vessels have appeared at or near the entrance of the harbor of New York, off Sandy Hook, at the entrance of Long Island Sound, at or near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. One or more is represented to have been anchored not far from Sandy Hook (the main entrance to New York harbor), and there is a difference of statement as to the precise distance at which she lay from the shore, some claiming that she was within a marine league. But of this there is no positive evidence. She has entered the port of New York (as claimed by some) for the purpose of watching a German steamer about to sail thence. Three of them have put into the harbor of New London (which looks out upon Long Island Sound, the eastern entrance to New York harbor), avowedly for some small repairs. One recently asked permission, which was granted, to make some repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard, near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. All this may be consistent with an intention of perfect observance of the neutral character of our waters and jurisdiction, and with an entire absence of undertaking any hostile movement against the vessels of North Germany, from those waters, or that jurisdiction.

"A large trade has been carried on from the ports of the United States, approached by the waters in which these vessels have thus appeared, by vessels belonging to North Germany. The appearance of French vessels in these immediate neighborhoods in such numbers and force does not fail to excite the alarm of these vessels, and must have the effect, to a greater or less degree, to diminish that trade.

"The United States are not prepared at present to say that any actual violation of international law has been committed, or that the hospitality of these waters has been positively abused. But the hovering of the vessels of war of a belligerent on the coast, near the entrance of the principal ports of a friendly power, does not interfere with the trade of the friendly power.

"The interruption of the regular communication with you, by reason of the investment of Paris, has led me to represent to M. Berthemy our views on this subject, and to say that, although the vessels of either belligerent may not actually shelter within the jurisdiction of the United States, and proceed thence against the vessels of its enemy, this Government would regard as an unfriendly act the hovering of such vessels upon the coast of the United States near its shores, in the neighborhood of its ports, and in the track of the ordinary commerce of these ports, with intent to intercept the vessels of trade of its enemy.

"I have requested M. Berthemy to make known these views to the French Government, and to express the confident hope of the President that there may be no cause of complaint on the part of this Government, by reason of any such hovering by the vessels of the French Government. You will be pleased to take an early opportunity to present the same view to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which you may do by reading to him this despatch."

M. Berthemy subsequently called at the Department of State, and showed to the Secretary a letter addressed to him by the French commander in the port of New York, stating that his vessels had put into port only under stress of weather and for repairs, having no intention to watch for the German steamers.

Among the many other documents is the following from Secretary Fish, addressed to Minister Washburne by telegraph:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Washburne, Paris:—The President instructs me to say that whatever you and Read, or either, desire or find it convenient to leave Paris, you are at liberty to do so. In that event, he or you, or both, will go to Tours, and communicate with the proper officials there. Inform Read of this. FISH, Secretary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The bank statement for the week ending last night is rather unfavorable to the market as compared with several that have preceded it, but the change is not likely to affect the market to any extent. There is a decrease in deposits of $535,752, in specie of $225,109, and in legal tenders of $141,079. The loans, however, have expanded $250,417, showing a liberal disposition to accommodate. The clearings show a heavy falling off in business, but those of the preceding week were excessive leaving still a large margin in favor of the last week's transactions.

Gold opened at 110½ and closed at about 110⅝. The market continues quiet.

A limited business was transacted in stocks, and prices were without change. No sales were made of State or city securities.

A few shares of Reading were made at 51⅝@51⅞; Pennsylvania at 61¾@62; Little Schuylkill at 44½, and Camden and Amboy at 119@119¼. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In the balance little or nothing was done. A few shares of Pennsylvania Canal sold at 23 and a single share of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 City 6s, New.		1 sh Far & M Bk	122
lets.c&p.	100	1 sh Penna RR.	61¾
$2000 C & A m 6s, '89		125 do.	b5.s5wn. 62
b5&in..	94¾	44 do.	.b5. 62
100 sh Reading R..	51⅞	68 do.	62
23 do .c.b5.	51⅞	18 do	.s5wn. 62
100 do. .s10wn.	51¾	20 sh Cam & Am R.	119
67 sh Lit Sch R. s5.	44½	6 do.	.c.119
100 sh Pa Cnl Stk..	23	63 do.	.b5.119¼

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do. 1867, do. 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@110⅝; Gold, 110⅝@110⅞; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 800@810; Central Pacific Railroad, 915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 620@650.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@108; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110¾; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅜@110¾. Gold, 110⅝@110¾.

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅛	11·42 A. M.	110⅛
10·25 "	110⅛	12·46 "	110⅛
10·30 "	110⅛	12·07 P. M.	111⅛
10·50 "	110⅛	12·12 "	110⅛
11·09 "	110⅛	12·13 "	110⅝
11·10 "	110⅛	12·18 "	110⅝
11·11 "	110⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ⅌ ton.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6 for low grades, up to $7@7·25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the market for prime grades of Wheat, but other descriptions are dull and have a downward tendency. Sales of Indiana red at $1·45; Jersey red at $1·38; amber at $1·45@1·50; and white at $1·55@1·60. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, with sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 70@72c. Oats are in fair request, and command full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is more active, with sales of 100 barrels Western wood bound at 90@91c.; and 250 do. iron-bound at 91½@93c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our advices from London on the matters of quotations of bonds and consols are from one to two days old. Hence the Gold Room is sluggish and not disposed to speculate. At first there was an apprehension this morning that the Luxemburg question would lead to fresh complications in the general European situation, and gold advanced to 110¾. But here exchange became weak, and as the latest quotations of our bonds in London came a fraction higher the upward movement stopped, and when, on second thought, it began to be believed that the war in France was approaching an end gold settled down to 110⅝, at which figure and 110¾ the remainder of the day's business was done. Otherwise the market was without feature and devoid of interest.

There was some effort to mark up the rate for money to seven per cent., and borrowers on second-class collaterals paid that figure. But the prevailing rate was six per cent. on the ordinary collaterals. There was a good demand at this rate, however, and some borrowers on Government securities were content to pay it. On the latter collaterals the transactions were divided between five and six per cent.

There is more paper in the market, but rates are without essential modification. Prime double-name acceptances range from 6½@8 per cent.

Foreign exchange was lower, but closed steady on the basis of 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ for sight. Commercial bills drawn against cotton are in better supply.

The Government list underwent a reaction from the recent sudden advance, and prices were down a quarter to half per cent. from the highest made on Saturday.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Tres Hermanos, from Havana, with sugar, awaits orders at Falmouth.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Glasgow; and England and City of Dublin, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 13.—Arrived, ship Hoanago, from Valparaiso for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....52—2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark J. H. Hea, Graham, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Charles E. Jackson, Cullen, Lynn, do.
Schr Samuel C. Hart, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr Samuel C. Aid, Smith, Somerset, do.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, New Haven, do.
Schr J. W. Telegraph, Baker, Providence, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Thomas Swendsen, from Havana, with iron to Isaac Hough & Merris—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr George P. Twiggs, Sinnickson, from Gloucester, with fish.
Schr Annie May, Baker, from Marblehead, with mdse. to Warrington & Co.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, from Boston, with oil to Grant & Son.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Bridgeton, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. M. Femerick, Daisey, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bros.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Hallowell, Me., with granite to Struthers & Son.
Schr R. Macomber, Williams, from New York, with salt.
Schr R. Hill, Smith, from New York.
Schr Elvie Davis, Davis, do.
Schr Edith B. Everman, Corson, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, do.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, do.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Adams, do.
Schr Admiral, Brown, do.
Schr James S. Hewitt, Corson, do.
Schr George Nevenger, Smith, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Lynn.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Providence.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from New Haven.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Schr Emma B. Shaw, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott.

BELOW.

Brig J. Cofill, from Windsor, N. S.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence for Boston, sld from Holmes' Hole 9th inst., and was towed into New Bedford yesterday by the steamer Panther, with her machinery disabled.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The French Minister of War has abandoned the contest with the Germans as hopeless for the Republic. To this conclusion, which ought to have been reached weeks ago, the late failures of Ducrot and Paladines appear to have suddenly forced M. Gambetta, and he is eager to shift the responsibility of continuing or closing the war to the shoulders of his associates or a Constituent Assembly. The statement which we published yesterday from London, though doubted by some and denied by other despatches, may be trusted, we think and hope, as the true exposition of the new temper which has come upon the French people and officials.

M. Gambetta's perplexity is the despair of the entire Committee of the National Defense. From the first he has been the controlling influence of the committee, and it is he who has really ruled the republic. He brought to the Government all of its energy and vitality. Positive in thought, he compelled the judgment of his associates; enthusiastic in manner, he inspired faith in others, and, untiringly industrious, he impelled others to great and daring labors. Never methodical, he has yet organized the provinces and developed their resources to the fullest extent, and through others has armed and disciplined in two months an army of more than one hundred thousand men competent to be trusted in battle. Ever impulsive and not always prudent, he has yet appeared at all times the ablest worker and the clearest thinker of the committee. Certainly he was the most positive; and though his associates may not share his hopeless apprehensions or consent to his proposition of an armistice, it cannot be concealed that the man in whom France most reposed its confidence surrenders her cause.

The proclamation has another meaning, which, though it may be lost on infuriated Paris, will not be unappreciated by the astute and cool-headed statesman and soldier whose legions encircle the doomed capital. M. Gambetta left Paris after it was surrounded to organize the provinces for its relief. He made vigorous efforts and accomplished much, and the best troops which the provinces could furnish gallantly sought to raise the siege. They failed, and are now in rapid retreat upon the temporary capital. M. Gambetta's application for an armistice is not only an acknowledgment of that failure, but a plain, unmistakable notification to Paris that it need no longer vainly depend on the provinces for aid. In other words, the provinces abandon the capital to its fate.

His associates may not, but certainly the military situation in France does, justify the surrender of the Minister of War. Paris remains hopelessly surrounded; and Ducrot, in an official address, admits his failure in the last sorties and his abandonment of the position gained beyond the Loire. The Army of the Loire is in retreat on Tours, and the half of the Government which was there is flying to Bordeaux. Rouen is in the hands of the Germans, and Manteuffel, their commander, has been fighting before Havre, which he threatens to invest and reduce. The eastern fortresses are captured, and the engineers of the Germans are already making the gates of Metz and Strasburg impregnable to the future Gaul revengefully demanding the Rhine. Lyons, practically undefended, is indefensible, if the Germans deign to demand it. In short, Paris and the provinces too are the prey of the Germans.

There are few Americans who will not grieve for France in her melancholy situation. Her people have fought gallantly, borne privation like heroes, sacrificed everything to patriotism; but the folly of her rulers, quite as much as the strength of the enemy, has involved her in disasters such as no other great nation has suffered since Prussia was humiliated by the first Napoleon. Imperialism insidiously drew away all her strength, and left her merely the outside show of a military organization, which crumbled to pieces at the first blow; and republicanism—if this is republicanism to which she now trusts herself—has allowed her to drift into a political anarchy almost as pitiful to contemplate as the disasters on the field of battle. Two months ago the Constituent Assembly, which is now to be summoned for the purpose of arranging terms of submission, might have been called together with dignity to discuss the conditions of an honorable peace. Ever since the surrender of Sedan King William has been eager for the establishment of a permanent authority with which he could deal whenever the time for negotiation came; and we have no doubt that elections in districts overrun by the German armies would be in the main free—far more so than elections ever were in the Empire of Napoleon III. But the Committee of the National Defense did not want an election; they distrusted the people; and they feared that not only a monarchical sentiment but a peace sentiment would influence the new representatives. They preferred to conduct the war entirely by their own judgment; the result of which is that France has lost the opportunity to negotiate, and has no alternative but to submit. Whatever favorable condition she obtains now will be granted by the mercy of the conqueror, or extorted by the pressure of public opinion. It cannot be supposed at Tours that the terms of armistice will be any easier than those proposed before, and we may safely assume that Gambetta is ready in his extremity to grant all that the King demands. The whole civilized world will hope that Prussia may give mankind on this occasion an example of justice and generosity worthy of her splendid military career, and so crown the most remarkable campaign of modern times with a peace that will rank in history as one of the greatest of her glories.

ONE OF OUR NATIONAL HUMBUGS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The eighth annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture has been published. It is a bulky octavo volume. The most interesting information to the taxpayer that it contains is the fact that the printing of 225,000 extra copies of the work has been ordered, of which 200,000 copies are for the use of members of Congress. In view of the liberal price which old paper commands from paper-makers, this item would be suggestive did not the high character of our national legislators preclude the suspicion that any of the volumes would be put to other than legitimate uses. The number of copies printed altogether is not given, but from another source we have the information that 800 tons of white paper are used for the whole edition.

The Commissioner informs us that the year has been one of general fruitfulness and local blight—of genial *Sun* and fructifying rains, which is complimentary to the genial *Sun*—also, that the loss for the want of agricultural improvements has been exceptionally large the past season, which is not complimentary to the practical results of the Agricultural Department. Some of the Commissioner's recommendations are characterized by sound sense, as, for instance, where he urges farmers of limited means and moderate ambition to confine themselves to mixed agriculture, instead of engaging in large ventures in special culture. Colonel James Fisk, Jr., exhibited equally good judgment when he advised the machinists at Port Jervis not to wear silk velvet coats and costly diamond pins. The Commissioner concludes his report by expressing the belief that general regret is manifested all over the country that larger appropriations have not been made for the Agricultural Department, and by asking for more money hereafter.

The volume includes, in addition to the report of the Commissioner, reports from the Statistician, the Entomologist, the Chemist, and other officials connected with the department, and a quantity of long-winded papers relating directly or remotely to various agricultural subjects; but the intelligent farmer would gain more practical information that would be of use to him in his vocation from the columns of the *Weekly Sun*, or any good agricultural paper, in one year, than from all the expensive reports yet issued in Washington. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the Agricultural Department, with its enormous expenditures, is of very little value to the nation; and the annual report for 1870 is not likely to alter this view of the subject.

GENERAL SCHENCK AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

After sending the English mission on a six months' begging tour, President Grant has at last succeeded in finding a man willing to accept it. We will not withhold our opinion that the appointment of General Schenck is, on the whole, a strong one; surely, in American estimation, a great improvement on Mr. Motley. General Schenck can indeed make no pretensions to Mr. Motley's literary, nor even his social, cultivation; but, unlike Motley, he has vigorous native sense, thoroughly American sympathies, and too much robustness of character to be wheedled by social blandishments. He is a man of rather coarse organization, good faculties, strong prejudices, narrow but clear views, with the courage, promptitude, and decision which are among the most valuable qualities of a public man. He is genial enough socially, but is in no danger of making social enjoyment his business instead of relaxation. Mr. Schenck was minister to Brazil under President Fillmore, when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. He took an active part, we believe, in negotiating two or three treaties, acquitting himself with credit, although nearly twenty years younger than he is at present. He has sufficient acquaintance with diplomatic forms to be free from embarrassment on that score, even if he lacked something of his known strength and self-reliance.

Lord Brougham, in discussing the qualifications of a judge, says that the first requisite is ability to make just decision; but next to that, and scarcely less important, ability to satisfy suitors that they have had fair treatment. In a controversy which excites so much feeling as the Alabama question, it is important, first, that it be settled on a just basis, and almost equally important that the national feeling on both sides shall recognize its justice. In this latter view, the selection of General Schenck is judicious. Nobody will suspect him of yielding anything from complaisance; it is not in his downright and thoroughly American nature to court the approbation or live upon the plaudits of the English nobility and ruling classes. If he succeeds in negotiating a treaty it will be judged with candor on this side of the Atlantic, encountering no prejudice from profuse complimentary speech-making, like Reverdy Johnson's, nor from social parasitism, like Mr. Motley's.

We hope General Schenck may succeed in concluding a satisfactory treaty. We shall indulge in no captious criticism on any part of his negotiations. It concerns the public interest that the Alabama controversy shall not go into the Presidential election. If our political parties undertake to outbid each other in demands on Great Britain, the successful party, whichever it may be, will come into power pledged to some demagogic extravagance, and the two countries may drift into a war which the good sense of neither approves. We should be glad to have all our party differences "cease at the water's edge," and to see the country unanimous on questions which concern the national honor abroad. We deprecate the introduction of such questions into party politics.

We would fain persuade ourselves that the appointment of General Schenck is the precursor of an early settlement of the Alabama claims. We have confidence in the patriotism and moderation of Secretary Fish, and trust that, in the altered circumstances, he has relinquished his desire to have the negotiations transferred to Washington. There were good reasons for this preference while Mr. Motley was Minister, for even if a fair treaty were negotiated by a man so subservient to the English aristocracy, the country would have no confidence in it. Moreover, there is no longer an opportunity for the American Secretary of State to gather the kind of laurels he would naturally seek in the settlement of this question. If he had at one time a laudable ambition to turn this occasion to profit by improving the code of international law respecting neutral obligations, he must perceive that the tide has receded and stranded such hopes. England, by the new neutrality law passed this year, has done, of her own free motion, all that we could demand of her on this head. Mr. Fish can no longer expect to connect his name with important ameliorations in the neutral code; and now that Mr. Motley is replaced by an able minister, there seems no sufficient reason for transferring the negotiations to Washington.

We interpret the appointment of General Schenck as a surrender of that preference. We do not believe that a public man of his standing and tastes would consent to take the mission merely to perform routine duties when a great controversy is pending. Being no cipher at home, he would refuse to be a cipher abroad. He has no such love of glitter as to court the position for social display; and even if he had that weak taste he has no fortune to support the expense of it; the salary being barely sufficient to maintain the decencies of the position. We do not believe that General Schenck would have accepted the position unless he had satisfied himself that he could settle the controversy. We suppose, therefore, that he must have an understanding with the administration respecting the general tenor of his instructions, and that his knowledge of the Senate leads him to think that he can negotiate a treaty that will be ratified.

It is not probable that the public will have any knowledge of Mr. Schenck's instructions until after the treaty has been acted on by the Senate. We infer from General Grant's recent message that the main substance of the claim will be simple indemnity for the depredations of the Rebel cruisers. The flutter into which the administration is thrown by the proposal of the sufferers to seek redress directly from the British Government, is an acknowledgment that our State Department cannot make out a case without these private claims as its chief basis. This is a correct judgment; for, apart from the damages inflicted by the Alabama and similar vessels, we have no complaint which does not equally lie against France, Spain, and the other powers which recognized the Confederates as belligerents. We have no controversy with them, but only with Great Britain, although their conduct was similar to hers except the building and escape of vessels to ravage our commerce. It is because we should have no case if the Alabama claims were separately settled, that the administration has been so disconcerted by the proposal of the claimants to seek redress from Great Britain without the intervention of our Government. It was to head off this scheme of redress that Gen. Grant in his message recommended the immediate payment of the claims by our Government, "so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain." Except as a means of gaining time by forestalling the proposed action of the American claimants, this seems a weak device. If they are encouraged to expect payment from their own Government, they will not be likely to seek it from Great Britain; and we presume the sole purpose of flinging out this bait was to keep the claimants quiet while the Government should undertake to settle the controversy. It accords neither with usage nor good sense to audit individual claims against Great Britain without giving her an opportunity to scrutinize them. After a basis of settlement is agreed upon, the natural and usual mode of procedure would be the appointment of a joint commission of both nations to pass upon individual demands. The recommendation in the annual message is absurd except as a device for heading off a direct settlement between the claimants and the British Government. But it is instructive, as showing how entirely our Government feels that it must rest on the private claims to make out a case; and in this view it may throw some light on the probable nature of General Schenck's instructions.

GENERAL GRANT AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AS HEAD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, in the White House, has two important parts to play—that of statesman and that of politician; that of President of the United States and that of head of the Republican party. In other words, he is charged with the duties of the Queen of England and the labors and responsibilities of her Prime Minister. He is the head of the State, and the head of the party in power. His tenure of office, too, as head of the State depends materially upon his course as head of the party responsible for his administration. Elected for one term of four years, and a candidate for another term, as the representative of the Republican party, it is his policy, and is clearly his purpose, so to conduct his administration as to maintain the ascendency of his party in order to secure his re-election.

As President of the United States, General Grant has proved himself, to the satisfaction of the country, a careful, thoughtful, honest, and conscientious public servant. His last annual message amply illustrates his desires and his purpose to give in every department of his great office a good account of his stewardship. We see that he has fixed his mind upon reform in the collection of the revenues, upon retrenchment in the expenditures of the Treasury, upon the reduction of our heavy taxation as fast and as far as possible, consistently with an encouraging redemption of the public debt; and we see, too, that while not insensible (St. Domingo) to the universal American idea of "manifest destiny," he wishes to maintain peace with all foreign nations, in order that with the largest development of our abounding resources of wealth and prosperity the public burdens may be lightened and the public confidence in our national credit, faith, and capabilities strengthened from a still enlarging surplus revenue upon still diminishing taxes. This is General Grant's policy, clearly defined in his late message as President of the United States; and, as the policy of the chief executive officer and guardian of all the States and all the people, it is very good. In a word, the country is satisfied from the intrinsic evidence of the message that in General Grant we have a good, careful, and honest President, zealously devoting himself to the interests, the honor, and the peace and prosperity of the country.

As the head, the embodiment and standard bearer for 1872 of the Republican party, we have only, then, to consider the merits and deficiencies of General Grant. In the outset it was apparent that he had resolved to try the experiment of "running the machine" without the aid of the politicians; but the experiment soon proved a failure. With the failure these important facts appeared—that the President must be the organ in his office of the party electing him; that the party electing him is controlled by numerous local leaders; and that they, in the distribution of the spoils and honors of the Government, must be harmonized, or that the party machine must soon get out of gear and break into pieces. With these discoveries General Grant began to consider the claims of his party politicians, began the active apprenticeship himself of a politician, and, of course, as a new beginner, he has made many mistakes. The negro question being settled in the fifteenth amendment, there is no great issue or great idea to hold the Republican party together. The offices, too, are distributed so that "the cohesive power of the public plunder" with the outsiders has lost its force. The disappointed local party leaders, therefore, are breaking away; and wrangling cliques and factions upon side issues and personal griefs are spreading disorders and demoralization throughout the party camp.

Where lies the remedy? In a general reconstruction of the party machine, beginning with the Cabinet. Since Jackson we have had no President fully equal to the management of his party. Van Buren was a master politician, but he failed because he was only a politician; Harrison fell a martyr to the rush of the hungry Whig party for offices; Tyler, in attempting a third party, fell between the two stools to the ground; Polk was brought in and went out as a temporary expedient; Taylor was a military availability, but Taylor, in leaning upon the strong men of his party, promised to do well when he was cut off. Fillmore, like Tyler, the lucky Tyler, aspired too high in aspiring to be his own successor, and failed; Pierce, brought in with a rush upon Henry Clay's slavery compromises, was swamped, and nearly swamped his party at once, in the violation of his pledges; Buchanan was altogether too weak and wishy-washy for the terrible crisis of an organized Southern Rebellion; Lincoln was borne into the White House a second time, not as the leader of his party, but as the follower of the will and wishes of the mighty North in the war for the Union; Johnson was Tyler No. 3; Grant, elected as the victorious champion of the Union cause in the war, and elected to finish the work of Southern reconstruction adopted by Congress and approved by the people, has now, as statesman and politician, to depend upon his administration as the candidate of the Republican party for a re-election.

The example of Jackson, then, is the example for Grant. Jackson, elected first upon what at that day was the unparalleled victory of New Orleans, had to make his capital and consolidate his party for his second election. He in good time raised a good popular issue against the United States Bank; but he did something more. He found that he had a set of old grannies or scheming conspirators in his Cabinet, and from his backwoods training as soldier and politician he had learned the value of decisive measures. He promptly, then, turned this rickety Cabinet adrift and gathered about him new men and vigorous and active politicians, up stairs and down stairs in the kitchen, and right and left he made the fur fly from the backs of his party mutineers. He so fully learned the value of active, devoted, and skilful party politicians in this work that he made Martin Van Buren his Bismarck and his successor, and the trenchant Frank Blair, of the Washington *Globe*, the Von Moltke of the thoroughly disciplined Democracy.

General Grant, then, should try the *role* of Old Hickory, for if he will he can fill it. Let him try it and begin with his Cabinet. A clean sweep, as a political sensation, would wake up the sleepy heads throughout the country; but even a partial reconstruction with some new pieces of timber of the Old Hickory quality would be a great hit. For example, John W. Forney, backed by that skilful veteran politician, General Cameron, is spoken of for Postmaster-General. Why not? Is not Forney, looking to the necessities of Grant and his party, the very man for the time and the place? Was it not Forney who saved the Democratic party in 1856, by saving Buchanan in the Pennsylvania October election of that year? It was; and how did he save Buchanan? By a judicious application of some two hundred thousand dollars, more or less, raised in New York in the buying up certain hungry Fillmore journals and cliques in the Keystone State. Those journals and cliques were in the market, and if Greeley had been as smart as Forney in securing that Pennsylvania Fillmore balance of power by a larger bid than Forney's, Fremont might have been elected. Who knows?

Forney, as an active party engineer, at all events, would be at this time to General Grant worth a dozen Greeleys in the Post Office Department. Greeley has always been, is, and always will be too crotchety and too full of what he knows about farming for a party manager. Lincoln smoked him and joked him in that Niagara Falls diplomacy and in other things to his heart's content; and everybody was delighted with "Old Abe's" hearty jokes, and Lincoln's was the true conception of Greeley. Even Thurlow Weed, with all his reminiscences and all his now harmless egotisms, has been a bungling political manager compared with Forney, and a very small potato compared with Cameron. And who is John Covode, who insists that Cameron is not the man for the confidence of Grant? Covode, we believe, is the lexicographer who originally spelled Congress with a K, and is an old worn-out political fossil, defeated for Congress in the late Pennsylvania election. And can any one suppose that with the Republican reinforcement of thirty thousand negro votes in the late Maryland election Forney, as Postmaster-General, would have been as unlucky as Creswell? No; for Forney would have carried the State. We know, from what we know of Tammany Hall, how the thing would have been done, and Forney, a graduate of Tammany, knows how to do it.

There is no use in being thin skinned in dealing with the rhinoceroses of party politics. A party, like an army, must have a disciplinarian at the head of it, or it will become demoralized and an easy prey to a disciplined enemy. Look at the Prussians and then at the French. Look at Tammany Hall and then at the Republican party of New York. General Grant, then, can do nothing better than to imitate the party policy of General Jackson, beginning with his Cabinet. His programme as a statesman is safe enough, but it has neither the sound of the trumpet nor the roll of the drum. As a politician, therefore, General Grant must look to the discipline of his party and call his best generals around him, or in his next advance to the Rhine he may fall, like Napoleon, with all his troops of the line and all his African legions.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

In 1866 the Legislature of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for a historical painting. The event to be commemorated was the battle of Gettysburg. A joint committee was appointed which made a contract with Mr. Rothermel, the artist, for that sum. This painting is finished, and those who have seen it pronounce it worthy of the great scenes which it commemorates, as well as of the genius of the distinguished artist. It was intended by the Legislature that the picture should be placed in the Capitol of the State where all her citizens might have an opportunity of seeing it. After leaving the easel of the artist, nothing else was to be done but to transfer it to the State authorities.

Like everything else that passes through the Legislature, even this painting has been tainted with jobbing. In the first place, the committee of the Legislature, among whom were Senators Connell and McConaughy, and Allen, of the House, now a member of the Senate, charged one thousand dollars for making the contract with Mr. Rothermel. These patriotic public servants could not refrain from turning a penny out of this painting of a great event in the history of their State. It now appears that the picture is to furnish another job. Some enterprising speculator has obtained the permission of this committee to place it on exhibition in Philadelphia, charging a fee for admission. This committee, however, had no control over the picture. After they had concluded the contract with Mr. Rothermel their work was done, and the artist has nothing now to do with the picture but to deliver it to the Governor of the Commonwealth. It is said that the object of this speculation is to increase the compensation of Mr. Rothermel. This is the first intimation that he is dissatisfied with the price which has been paid him. Twenty-five thousand dollars are a most liberal pecuniary recognition of art. Mr. Rothermel nor no one else should be permitted to peddle around this picture for which he has been fully paid by the tax-payers of the State. If placed on exhibition in Philadelphia all the citizens should be permitted to see it, and there is no doubt that a hall could be readily found in that city where it might be placed on free exhibition. There is no doubt that Governor Geary could make an arrangements for that, if there is not enough liberality and public spirit in Philadelphia. The humblest inhabitant of that city should not be excluded for the want of an admission fee for some greedy speculator. Most of the members of this committee are out of the Legislature, and have no official existence. It was impertinent in them, to say the least, to turn it over to some speculator that he may act the part of a small Barnum with it. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will claim this property of the Commonwealth, that it may be placed in the Capitol, where it belongs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuthsf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 tf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
12 15 1m* DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, }
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 12 6m

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 23 tuthstf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following gentlemen have been reappointed members of the Board of Education by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—Dr. Andrew Nebinger, Second ward; Lewis C. Cassidy, Fifth ward; Simon Gratz, Eighth ward; D. Weatherly, Jr., Tenth ward; M. Blynn, Twenty-first ward.

—A well-attended meeting of those interested in the formation of a Woman's Christian Association was held last evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Chesnut street. Addresses favoring the erection of Christian boarding-houses for the reception of strangers, saleswomen and factory girls, under the superintendence of the association, were delivered by Bishop Simpson, Revs. J. Spencer Kennard, Withrow, Peltz, and Mr. John Wanamaker. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. J. Spencer Kennard; Vice-Presidents—Episcopalian, Miss A. F. Lex; Presbyterian, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Brown; Congregational, Mrs. Elwell; Baptist, Mrs. Ann Lewis; Lutheran, Mrs. Hutter; Independent, Mrs. Hunter; Recording Secretary, Miss Shipley, of the Friends; Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. Dr. Connor and Miss Simpson, of the Methodists; Treasurer, Miss Susan Linnard.

—The annual meeting of the Union League was held last evening at the League House, Broad street, above Walnut. The eighth annual report was read by Mr. George H. Boker, the Secretary, from which we learn that the income of the League for the year ending on the 1st of December amounted to $106,059·86, which, with the surplus of the previous year, shows a total of $128,424·21. The disbursements of the year have been $99,854·35, leaving a surplus of $26,569·86. Against this there is an indebtedness of $3601·39. Considering the favorable condition of the finances, the directors have fixed the annual tax for the next year at $25.

The following officers were elected:—President, Morton McMichael.

Vice-Presidents, Adolph E. Borie, J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Gibbons, William Sellers.

Directors, George H. Boker, James L. Claghorn, Edward S. Clarke, Stephen A. Caldwell, John P. Verree, Edward C. Knight, Samuel C. Perkins, Richard Wright, Joseph Trimble, John Rice, A. D. Jessup, Joseph Frailey Smith, Charles K. Ide, William E. Littleton, Charles Gilpin.

Domestic Affairs.

—The estimates are not being cut down very much by the Appropriation Committee.

—Admiral Porter's confirmation for his new position by the Senate is somewhat doubtful.

—The rumor of a general strike among the miners of the Schuylkill region has no foundation in fact.

—A large number of tobacco manufacturers are in Washington, seeking a change in the present law upon tobacco.

—The places of the striking shoemakers in New York city are beginning to be filled by hands from the Eastern States.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, a bill was introduced by Mr. Chandler authorizing the President to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and British North America and Mexico, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest may require it. It was referred to the Commerce Committee. Bills were also introduced by Mr. Ramsay for the establishment of steamship lines to Europe, and by Mr. Spencer, for the protection of life and property on vessels in our mercantile marine. Mr. Schurz offered a resolution declaring for a general removal of disabilities, and said he would speak upon the subject in a few days. Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to go to San Domingo and examine fully into the condition, resources, and relations of that republic, and the desire of its people for annexation to the United States, etc.; the report of the Commission to be laid before Congress. The resolution, which appropriates $20,000 for the expenses of the Commission, was ordered to be printed. A number of bills were passed over. The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was referred. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Sargent, the Appropriation Committee were directed to report what effect had been given the provisions of the Indian Appropriation bill requiring investigation of certain alleged frauds. Mr. Logan introduced a bill abolishing the offices of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy, which was passed without a division. On motion of Mr. Niblack the Commerce Committee were directed to inquire what additional legislation is necessary for the transportation of imported merchandise to interior ports. Mr. Kelley offered a resolution declaring for the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except on spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors. Adopted—yeas 164, nays 6. Mr. Cox offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill abolishing the internal revenue system, the necessary revenue to be raised by internal taxation being assigned in just proportion to the several States; also, providing for a tariff for revenue only. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

GAMBETTA REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE—THE ADVANCE ON HAVRE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—There are rumors here that the application of Gambetta for an armistice is a stock-jobbing canard. So important is it to ascertain the truth that even the Foreign Office has been assailed by eager inquirers who have the entree, but as far as I can ascertain, Granville and his subordinates were remarkably reticent. In the clubs and the best informed military and political circles, it is not believed that Gambetta has taken any step so decisive as this.

A despatch from Berlin, dated December 11, says that the government in that city has been officially notified that the bombardment of Paris has been decided upon at a council of war at Versailles.

The dissatisfaction occasioned in Berlin by the new order that married men are to join the landwehr, which broke out in a riot on Saturday and was only suppressed by the military, still continues, and is only smouldering. If the order is insisted upon a light will be lit in Germany that Bismarck will find it difficult to extinguish.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The committee, which was formed some time ago, has considered it inexpedient to take public action until the Eastern question should be settled. An impression prevails that the extreme Canadian views of the fishery question cannot be sustained.

The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded in London as a big job, concocted probably by a clique which has already purchased the claims at a small figure, and intends to make them at least a hundred per cent. greater. There are those here who are confident the American Government would like to have the claims enhanced in order to make the grievances seem greater.

A report from General Chauzey, dated Thursday evening, says:—"We were again attacked to-day by the army of Prince Frederick Charles along the whole front. We held our position throughout the day. All the corps were engaged from St. Laurent to Beaugency. We encamp on our positions of this morning."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an ably written leader, argues against the declaration of Paris of 1856, because it may transfer the carrying trade almost entirely to the United States.

The Russian vessels building and nearly completed in Samuda's shipyards, on the Thames, are said to be mercantile and not naval ships.

It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the army of the Loire, all hopes in that direction are lost. The Germans look upon the capitulation of the city as a question of time, and it is announced that King William only awaits that event before returning to Berlin.

The garrison of Belfort continues a vigorous defense, and their heroism and endurance excite warm admiration.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—(Special to the New York *World.*(—The German advance on Havre has turned aside to Dieppe, which post was probably occupied to-day.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following announcement from Meung, the 10th:—The enemy violently attacked us yesterday, but were victoriously repulsed by the 17th and 22d Divisions, notwithstanding the superiority of his forces. Our losses were smaller than yesterday. Beaugency was occupied on the 8th instant, and Vierzon to-day.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 10.—The people of this city are very patriotic; they have have sent large numbers of recruits to the front, and are equipping and drilling more.

Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over 1000 German prisoners.

Gambetta, in a telegraphic circular to the prefects of the departments from the headquarters of General Chauzey, says that Chauzey continues to resist the attacks of Prince Frederick Charles, taking many prisoners, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. From this you may judge how false are the German despatches which state that the army of the Loire is crushed. General Chauzey, with only half of that army, is still able to successfully oppose the German advance.

THE FIRE BILL.

Another Delay.

A special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

Several petitions and communications were referred.

The report of the conference committee was received making an appropriation for the completion of the fenders at Penrose Ferry Bridge. The bill passed.

Mr. Willits, from the Survey Committee, reported in favor of advancing moneys for the completion of sewers. Passed.

Also, a bill changing the name of Park avenue to Oakdale avenue. Postponed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to advance fifty per cent. of the retained percentage, as directed by the contract upon the net current estimate, for work done upon the east Cohocksink sewer. Passed.

Mr. Hetzell, chairman of the conference committee on the Paid Fire Department bill, presented a report, which accepts the amendments of Select Council to the second section, prescribing the manner, etc., of election of fire commissioners. Select Council recedes from its amendment to the first section. Common Council agrees to all other amendments of Select Council.

Mr. Hamilton moved to lay the report of the committee on the table, on which there were yeas two, nays twenty-five.

This being no quorum, the clerk was directed to call the roll, and no quorum answered to their names. The clerk was again directed to call the yeas and nays upon the motion. The yeas were one and the nays were twenty-six.

Under the rules of Common Council the President then declared a number of gentlemen guilty of contempt to the Chamber.

The following members were in their seats, but declined voting:—Messrs. Canning, Currie, Ebret, Fagen, Shane, Hamilton, Logan, Nickels, Souder, J. F. Stockdale, and Waples. These gentlemen were declared guilty of contempt, and their names recorded upon the journal. The President then declared the Chamber adjourned, which the volunteer firemen regard as a complete defeat of the bill. It is proposed, however, to take the bill from the table next Thursday.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 7·16 MOON SETS..... 9 53
SUN SETS..... 4 33 HIGH WATER..... 5 03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn.	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 29
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 15
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 17
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 17

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.

Schr S. A. Hoffman, Dole, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr John Shay, Nickerson, Cienfuegos, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Niantic, Smith, Somerset, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr Sallie B,, Bateman, Trinidad.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, 60 hours from Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Souder & Adams.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr John Bird (new), Sleeper, 17 days fm Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, 16 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, 8 days im New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary J. Ward, Ward, 9 days from Calais, with shipknees to W. A. Severing.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles

Schr Horace Wetherill, Francis, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Maryland, Green, 10 days from Bangor, with laths, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to David Cooper.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from McDonough, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, Cole, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Nellie, Keen, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to John L. Redner

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Chief, West, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 12.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

S. M. Haynoe, James Lighton, Edwin Mead, D. Jones, Carrie, Robert Adams, Thomas McBride, Ella No. 1, and Ella No. 2, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 13.—The Union, Favorite, Young James, Martha Lamb, and John Crouse, all with coal, for New York, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 12.—In harbor, this A. M., ship Research, from Quebec for orders; a bark and about 30 schrs.

The new steamer Hutchinson came in the harbor, and left for New Orleans on Saturday evening.

Light rain last night, and sharp squalls at intervals this A. M. from S. E. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Helvetia, Eldridge, sailed from Callao 3d ult. for the United States.

Br. steamer Idaho, Price, from Liverpool 30th ult. and Queenstown 1st inst., at New York yesterday, with 161 passengers.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Br. steamer England, Webster, for New York, s'ld from Liverpool 30th ult.

Fr. steamer Ville de Paris, from New York for Havre, at Brest 10th inst.

N. G. steamer Allemania, Barends, fm New York, at Hamburg 27th ult.

N. G. steamer Thuringa, Ehlers, from New York, at Hamburg 26th ult.

N. G. steamer Hammonia, Meyer, for New York, put back to Hamburg 27th ult., leaky.

Steamer Alexandria, Lees, for New York, sailed from Trieste 23d ult.

Steamer Tyrian, Smith, at Palermo 21st ult. from Messina, and sailed for New York.

Steamer Castilla, Brunett, from New York, at Barcelona 20th ult.

Steamer Lodona, Hovey, from New Orleans, at New York 11th inst.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Crowell, from New Orleans, at New York 11th inst.

Steamer Charles W. Lord, Post, for New York,, cleared at Savannah 11th inst.

Steamer Winchester, Jones, from New York 24th Sept., was in the Bay of Panama 28th ult.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence for Boston, s'ld from Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, was at Provincetown 10th inst.

Br. bark Star of Hope, Peterson, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.

Bark Countess of Fyfe, Kerr, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 30th ult.

Bark Scotland, Cook, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 19th ult.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, hence for Boston, at New York 11th inst.

Brig William H. Parks, Lamphear, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, cleared at Jacksonville 6th inst. for Fall River.

Schrs Mary D. Cranmer, Horner; Julia A. Crawford, Young; and M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffiths, hence, at Newport A. M. 8th inst.

Schr E. Edwards, Somers, cleared at Mobile 7th inst. for Boston, with 805 bales cotton.

Schrs Stephen S. Lee, Springer, from Providence for Philadelphia, and W. H. Dennis, Briggs, from Boston for Great Egg Harbor, passed Hell Gate 11th instant.

Schrs S. A. Reed, Arnold, from Portland, and Lottie Beard, Perry, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs Gettysburg, Corson, from Baltimore, and Harry C. Shepherd, Shepherd, fm Wilmington, Del., at Charleston 9th inst.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Petersburg for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 9th inst.

Schr James S. Buckmaster, McHenry, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 9th inst.

Schr A. D. Nilen, Allen, at New York 11th inst. from Delaware.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newbern 7th inst.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst. Sailed, schr A. C. Paige and others.

Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen, and Anna Barton, Frink, hence for Boston; Maggie Cummins, Smith, do. for Cohasset; Emma G. Edwards, Lake, do. for Lynn; E. F. Shadds, Swain, and E. & L. Cordery, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst. The Tasker sailed again.

MISCELLANY.

Dan. bark Ansgar, Koss, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was abandoned (date not given), having collided with the Caradoce. A boat containing her crew was picked up by ship Emily McNear, Scott, from New Orleans for Liverpool. The captain and eight seamen of the Caradoce are missing.

A despatch from London, dated 9th inst., states that the N. G. steamer Union, from Bremen for New York, ashore near Peterhead, Scotland, has gone to pieces and become a total wreck.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstuim PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
1004 ARCH STREET. 1004
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays.
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives.
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushes,
Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.
12 1 tuths1 1t

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tu,th,s3m

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

GROCERIES, ETC.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.
BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23 6

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,356 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,857
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 9 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.
THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.
We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.
Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the
OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734
TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... $81,139·12
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on Improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD61 ABOVE CHESNUT.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. &c. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mwf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROTHERMEL'S
GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
Painted by order of the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Will be exhibited to the public, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 20,
Accompanied by a
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,
And other appropriate ceremonies. 12 6 tuths7t
The sale of tickets will commence at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, December 15.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, with reserved seats, $1 00; *without* reserved seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery and Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 13,
Shakespeare's five-act comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Rosalind
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Jacques
CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., as.....Orlando
The Champion Athlete of the World,
JAMES MACE, as.....Charles, the Wrestler
AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Take notice of the
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
No charge for Reserved Seats.

Private Boxes	$8 00
Seats in Orchestra Stalls and Circle	1 00
Admission to Orchestra Circle	75c
Admission to Dress Circle	50c
Admission to Family Circle	25c

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7½.
Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, in the Theatre Building, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., daily.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT TEN OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....EDWIN BOOTH
Wednesday—EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHARD III.
Thursday—EDWIN BOOTH AS KING LEAR,
From the original text, restoring the character of
"THE FOOL."
Friday—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT A HIT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON as.....'The Ferret."
TO-NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
McCluskey's Great Sensation Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON as.....'The Ferret."
Friday, December 16, first benefit of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
Last Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT AND READING
BY THE
CELEBRATED ELOCUTIONIST,
S. K. MURDOCH,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 13, 1870, when he will be assisted by the following Eminent Talent:—
Madame JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF, Mezzo Soprano.
Mr. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
THE VOCAL UNION, of Philadelphia.
Pianist.....EDMUND WOLSIEFFER
The whole under the direction of WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; no reserved seats. 12 10 3t*

A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF THE
BAPTIST HOME,
Will be held at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing DECEMBER 12,
TO FURNISH A HOME FOR THE AGED, INFIRM, AND POOR.
Music through the day and evening. 12 9 8t
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES,
"THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW."
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH WRESTLERS.
THE UNAPPROACHABLE COOKE FAMILY.
Signor ALBERTO, the Contortionist, and the Grand Combination Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. 12 12 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
Erected at a cost of $250,000.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, December 17.
POWERFUL COMBINATION
IN AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
SEE THE GREAT PROGRAMME.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870.

THE CITY CENSUS.

YESTERDAY afternoon we published the result of the second attempt made by Marshal Gregory to ascertain the number of inhabitants of this city. The first enumeration was so unsatisfactory to the people that the President ordered the work to be done over, and if our citizens are not wholly discouraged they will doubtless demand still another count. The first enumeration gave a population of 657,159—an increase since 1860 of 91,630, or 16·20 per cent. By the revised census the population is placed at 673,726—an increase of 16,567 as compared with the returns of last June, and an increase since 1860 of 108,197, or 19·13 per cent.

With this we must be satisfied, as it is scarcely probable that another count would be granted us even if it were demanded. But it is almost as unsatisfactory as the first enumeration, and there can be little doubt that it falls below the truth. Take the case of the Eighth ward, for example. On November 10, an enumeration of the inhabitants of this ward was made by municipal authority, the number of residents on June 1 as well as on the day of the supplemental enumeration being ascertained. The three different attempts at getting at the population of this ward present the following comparison:—

Population of Eighth ward in 1860	27,779
Federal Census, June, 1870	20,305
Apparent decrease	7,444
City Census, June 1, 1870	22,376
Apparent decrease	5,391
City Census, November 10, 1870	22,831
Apparent decrease	4,939
Federal Census, November, 1870	22,285
Apparent decrease	5,485

While the revised Federal census of this ward shows an increase of 1919 over the count made in June last, it still falls 91 below the number of inhabitants on June 1 according to the city census, and 546 below the number of inhabitants on November 10 according to the same authority. But, altogether, the result of the revised enumeration is quite satisfactory, so far as the Eighth ward is concerned. If the same rate of increase were shown all over the city, our aggregate population would foot up about 740,000, which would be somewhere near the truth. Instead, however, of Marshal Gregory's revised census showing a uniform increase throughout the city, as compared with the original enumeration made in June last, in twelve wards the revised figures actually fall 3734 below those of June, there being an aggregate increase in the remaining sixteen wards of 20,301, thus making the net increase in the city 16,567. The largest decrease is shown by the Ninth ward, in which it reaches 756, and from that point it dwindles down to a loss of 13 in the Third ward. The largest increase is shown by the Eighteenth ward, to which the revised returns give 5395 more inhabitants than it was credited with by the returns of June. While it is extremely difficult to account for the falling off of 3734 in twelve wards since June, the decrease of 672 in the Tenth ward especially is quite unaccountable. This ward is bounded by Arch, Seventh, and Vine streets and the Schuylkill river, and no one believes that its population at present is less than it was in June last. But the whole subject has become tiresome and its discussion unprofitable. Marshal Gregory has doubtless done as well as he could to ascertain the actual population of Philadelphia, and we must rest content. The imperfections of our census system, however, should not escape the attention of Congress, and before another decade rolls around, it is to be hoped that its glaring defects will be remedied.

JUDGE KELLEY AND REVENUE REFORM.

JUDGE KELLEY yesterday, in the House of Representatives, made an assault on the so-called "revenue reformers" and achieved a brilliant victory, the enemy being, to use an expressive term, nowhere. The following resolution, which was introduced by Judge Kelley, was adopted by a vote of 164 yeas to 6 nays:—

"*Resolved*, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal, at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government, of all stamp and other internal taxes; and that properly adjusted rates shall be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors, as long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes."

This resolution undoubtedly expresses the only true principle of revenue reform, and Judge Kelley is entitled to the thanks of the community for having introduced it thus early in the session, and obliging the members of the House to put themselves definitely upon record as being in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was, in the language of the resolution, created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses. The occasion which called for the present internal revenue laws has long passed, and the payment of the national debt is progressing in a sufficiently satisfactory manner to warrant the reform that Judge Kelley's resolution calls for. The mode of collecting the internal revenue, and the huge army of officers that it necessitates, are even more objectionable than the amounts it obliges every citizen to pay directly into the national treasury. This system was devised as a war measure, and it has fulfilled the purposes of its creation. The corruptions that are inseparable from it were endured patiently so long as the necessities of the Government required the liberal and active support of every citizen; but the time has now come when a radical reform is imperatively demanded. Judge Kelley's resolution may be taken as an indication that he will push the true principles of revenue reform with energy during the present session, and the vote of yesterday indicates that he can command a majority large enough to discomfit the free-traders, who would reform the revenue by imposing additional taxes on the people of the United States for the benefit of foreign manufacturers.

ABOLITION OF NAVAL GRADES.

ALTHOUGH the President magnanimously sent Vice-Admiral Porter's name into the Senate as a nominee for the position of Admiral, the House of Representatives is after him with a sharp stick, and it yesterday agreed, by a two-thirds vote, to put on passage a bill abolishing the grade of Admiral, a proceeding which will dispose most effectually of Porter's pretensions. The American navy abounds, to a greater extent than any other organization in the world, with officers of high rank who draw large salaries without rendering useful service. General Logan said yesterday that "with a *personnel* of only eight thousand men in the navy, there were now 116 officers, with rank corresponding to those of general, lieutenant-general, major-general, and brigadier-general." He also remarked that "no such thing existed in any other navy," and he might have added that no other people would tolerate such an oppressive imposition. We are told time and again, that we have scarcely a war-ship fit for service, and yet we maintain more naval officers in princely grandeur greater than any other nation in the world. If these excessive emoluments were awarded only to real heroes, or to officers who have rendered long and efficient service, there would be comparatively little cause of complaint. But pay goes with rank, and rank has been acquired in many instances by dint of sticking to the navy as the barnacles stick to a ship, without rendering a particle of real service. A beginning towards the reformation of this gross abuse has been made by the raid against Porter; and now since it has commenced, it should be vigorously followed up by reducing the pay or by absolutely driving from the service dozens of high-salaried officers who have no legitimate claims on the national gratitude, and who are now, and have been for years, totally useless appendages.

MR. MCCREERY, one of the Democratic Senators from Kentucky, gave the nation a foretaste of what it may expect from a complete restoration of Democratic ascendancy, by a joint resolution which he offered in the Senate yesterday. He proposed that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the ownership of Arlington Heights, preparatory to its restoration to the wife of Robert E. Lee, and not satisfied with a mere return of the real estate, he wishes to have inquiries made in regard to the amount of rent the Government should pay for the occupancy of the property to the wife of the man who made desperate efforts to destroy the republic. He also wishes to ascertain "the necessary means for removing" the graves of Union soldiers now on the premises, and for learning the extent of Mrs. Lee's loss in Washington relics, so that the Government may be mulcted in vindictive damages for the abstraction of such property.

This is altogether the coolest proceeding yet commenced, and it will furnish a fruitful subject for future agitation by the unreconstructed sympathizers who are anxious to exalt treason and humiliate loyalty in the councils of the nation.

A MOVEMENT was made in both houses of Congress yesterday to pave the way for the annexation of San Domingo by open legislation instead of the treaty process. Mr. Morton introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners to visit the sunny shores of our proposed new sable sister, and to inquire into her extent, debt, resources, and the disposition of her people, while Mr. Banks offered a similar resolution in the House. The wife of the head of the White House said some years age that "Mr. Grant was a very stubborn man," and he is now such a zealous advocate of the proposed acquisition that all the influence of the administration will be vigorously brought to bear in its support. If you want an office, gentle reader, write, say, or do something in favor of the acquisition of San Domingo. Those who wish to win special distinction should get up a monster meeting in favor of this project; while those who desire to have the gates of the kitchen cabinet forever closed against them have only to say that they can't, don't, or won't see the utility of buying this second-rate gem of the Antilles.

SENATOR CATTELL has finally determined to retire from political life, and will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, by reason of his failing health. This course on his part will be the occasion of universal regret by all who know and appreciate his worth and usefulness in the Senate.

THE FIRST COLORED MAN IN THE HOUSE.—Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, the colored member of the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district of South Carolina, and successor of Mr. Whittemore, was yesterday sworn into office, and took his seat in the hall of the House. He is the first colored man who has held such a position, though not the first who has claimed it. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in June, 1832. His parents were both slaves, who purchased their own freedom. They removed to Charleston, S. C., where his father and Mr. Rainey himself followed the occupation of barber. When young he had no educational advantages, and he has never attended a school in his life, but his thirst for knowledge was so great that by his own efforts he has acquired quite a respectable education. He married his wife in Philadelphia, and started to take refuge in this city during the excitement of the John Brown raid. For this offense, departing from the State and returning to it again, he was threatened with imprisonment. In 1862, while in Charleston, he was compelled to help in the construction of the Confederate works, but he took the first opportunity to leave for the West Indies, where he remained until after the war. He returned to Charleston in 1866, and began business as a merchant. In 1868 he was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, and afterwards of the State Senate, where he was chairman of the Finance Committee. He is a light mulatto, of medium height, with straight dark hair. On, his credentials being presented to the House, he took the iron-clad oath, and his first official act was to vote for a resolution made by General Banks relative to San Domingo.

NOTICES.

NOTE THE FACT!

ALL
CLOTHING BUYERS,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
SELL EVERY ARTICLE
UNDER
A
FULL GUARANTEE
THAT IT
CANNOT BE BOUGHT
LOWER
ANYWHERE ELSE.
WILL TAKE BACK GOODS,
AND
REFUND THE MONEY,
IF
DISSATISFIED.

INVITING.—Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut street, have now in store an excellent assortment of the finest quality of all kinds of fancy groceries, suitable for the holidays, such as finest *Dehesa Raisins*, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; New Figs, Prunes, Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Currants, Citron, French and English Cheese, Sardines, Pears, Mushrooms, Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Beans, Limes, Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, and a general assortment of all goods pertaining to the business. Also the finest quality of Butter in small packages; extra fine Flour expressly for family use.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

BILLIARDS.—Grand opening of the Keystone Billiard Saloon, Northwest corner Vine and Eighth streets, to-morrow, December 14.
MARKLEY & STEWART.

NICKEL PLATED FIRE HORNS and Musical Instruments are now affected by our handsome fire directors and military bands.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our
Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies
Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. **1124**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have now arranged for examination the largest and finest assortment we have ever offered of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and
Plated Wares,
Paris Clocks
and Bronzes,
English and Vienna
Fancy Goods,
SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Fresh importations of fine goods arriving daily.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 13 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH,
OPEN EVERY EVENING
TILL 9 O'CLOCK.
12 13 2t4p

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

IT IS GETTING LATE IN THE SEASON!

A WORD IN SEASON!

NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME

To lay in all the Winter Clothes you want. Go to

GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,

And see how cheap they are closing out the

FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.

Every Stitch is to be Sold!

The immense Stock of Ready-made Goods
and of
Piece Goods ready to be made up
is offered
At Prices far below
those of
Any other house in the city.
Men of Philadelphia!
Boys of Philadelphia!
Now is your opportunity!

ROGERS & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Elegant Business Suits
$15·00.
Heavy Winter Overcoats,
$15·00 All-wool. $15·00
Also, just made up a lot of neat
SMOKING JACKETS.
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

OVERSTOCKED,
AND TO CLEAR IT OFF,
We Have Determined
TO
Offer Our Goods at Such Prices
AT
WILL INSURE THEIR
Speedy Clearance.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13:
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL OF THE
Best Material,
Warranted far superior to any others in the city at double the money. And all other goods AWAY DOWN BELOW any other house or hall in the city. Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 2 m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
SILK CLOAKING VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS,
ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOTHS,
CARACULLA CLOTHS, all colors.
Pointe Lace and Applique Collars,
Valenciennes Collars, and Handkerchiefs to match,
Thread and Linen Collars,
Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,
Roman Sashes, Ties and Sash Ribbons,
Kid, Beaver and Cloth Gloves,
With a variety of other goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
N. B.—We guarantee to sell the same quality, shade, and style of Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Shawls, etc., as low as any other house in Philadelphia.
EDWIN HALL, No. 28 South SECOND St.

HEAVY REDUCTION.

Grand Final Sale.
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.
J. M. HAFLEIGH'S
Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.
Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.
Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,
Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the
LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESTNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk,
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.
VELVETS.
Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESITNGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuth4p3m RAPID SALES.

BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.
PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870,
FROM $50 to $10,
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

The Population and Progress of California, Nevada, and Oregon—The City of San Francisco.

The enumeration of the population of the three Pacific States has been completed, and the returns made public.

California.

The population of California increased very rapidly after the opening of the gold mines in 1848, and in 1850, the year the State Government was formed, it reached 92,597, including 963 colored persons, but not including any Indians or half-breeds. In 1860, the population reached 379,994—an increase of 287,397, or 310·37 per cent. Included in the returns of 1860 were 323,177 whites, 4086 colored, 34,933 Asiatics, and 17,798 Indians. In 1866, the population of the State was 470,597, and the returns of the recent census place it at 506,613—an increase since 1860 of 126,619, or 33 32 per cent. Of this increase, almost three-quarters is credited to

The City of San Francisco.

The first census of San Francisco was taken by State authority in 1852, and showed a population of 34,776. In 1860 the population was 56,802—an increase in eight years of 22,026, or 63·36 per cent. According to the recent census, the city has now a population of 150,361—an increase in ten years of 93,559, or 164·71 per cent. The recent returns classify the population as follows:—

White males	75,324	
" females	61,577	
		137,491
Chinese males	9,777	
" females	2,040	
		11,817
Colored males	626	
" females	468	
		1,094
Indians		49
Aggregate		150,361

Nevada.

The first enumeration of the population of Nevada was in 1860, when it reached 6857, including 6812 whites and 45 colored persons. In addition to these, 10,507 Indians were also enumerated, making a total of 17,364. The population, by the recent returns, is now 41,866—an increase since 1860 of 24,502, or 141·11 per cent.

Oregon.

The first enumeration of the population of Oregon was in 1850, when it reached 13,294. In 1860, Washington Territory having meanwhile been constituted out of a portion of it, the population numbered 52,465—an increase in ten years of 39,171, or 294·65 per cent. By the recent census, the population now amounts to 81,059—an increase since 1860 of 23,594, or 54·50 per cent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Opening Night at the Chesnut.

Mr. E. L. Davenport was greeted by a well-filled house last night, on the occasion of his assuming the active management of the Chesnut Street Theatre, and in the general excellence of the performance, as well as in a brief speech delivered before the curtain, he gave assurance that every effort will be made during the balance of the season to present a series of entertainments that will merit the cordial support of the public. The play last night was *As You Like It*, one of Shakespeare's most happily titled performances, and one of the freshest and most graceful emanations of his fancy. The scene is laid anywhere or nowhere, for the Forest of Arden is a delightful no-man's-land, where the most improbable things are done in the most probable manner; and the play, if it defies logic and rules, is redolent of the most graceful poetry, the brightest wit, and the most genial humor. There is no plot worth speaking of, but there is a rich contrast of character, and if the poet has etherealized human nature, he has not forgotten that humanity in dream-land must be essentially human still. It is astonishing how bright and fresh the humor of this comedy is to-day, not merely to the closet admirer and student of Shakespeare, but to the average playgoer whose knowledge of the "divine Williams" is limited to what he sees before the footlights. To judge from the hearty laughter and applause that greeted the performance last evening, *As You Like It* has as much entertainment in it for a modern American audience as it had three hundred years ago for the assembly that witnessed its first production at the Globe Theatre, London, under the personal supervision of the popular author and manager William Shakespeare. The texture of *As You Like It* is so fine that it would seem to be essential for an even moderately satisfactory representation that the different characters should be sustained by actors of something more than average excellence. The cast at the Chesnut last night, however, was not a very strong one, and yet the performance passed off smoothly and with much better effect than many a play has done with a more pretentious array of talent. Evidences of good management were everywhere apparent, and as the success of a theatrical company depends quite as much upon all hands pulling together as it does upon the talent of individual members, we take the performance of last evening as a happy augury for the future of the Chesnut under its present management.

The part of "Rosalind" was sustained by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who appeared to very much better advantage than she did at the Academy of Music last season. This lady has improved during the past year, but she is still far from being a thoroughly good actress. She will persist in singing when she ought to talk, and she frequently runs her words together in such a manner as to be perfectly unintelligible. These are such palpable faults, and they interfere so decidedly with the success of Mrs. Siddons' performances, that it is a great pity she does not make an effort to reform them altogether. Mrs. Siddons, however, has so many personal attractions: her eyes are so very black and lustrous, her actions so graceful, and her voice so musical that she would still be attractive if she were a much worse actress than she really is. Making allowance for all its deficiencies, her "Rosalind" last evening was a very charming performance. She realized admirably all the brightness, the freshness, and the graceful humor of the character, and if as an artistic conception her "Rosalind" fell below that of some other artists, it was marked by qualities of its own that rendered it in the highest degree acceptable to the audience.

Of the personation of the melancholy "Jacques" of Mr. E. L. Davenport we have nothing but praise to utter. No actor on the stage equals this gentleman in ability to interpret the finer elements of Shakespeare's poetry, and his delivery of "All the world's a stage," last evening, was itself a rare treat. Mr. Charles R. Thorne, as "Orlando," made a very favorable impression, although he was laboring under a severe cold, which interfered to a great extent with the success of his impersonation. He has a broad, free style that in many parts ought to be very effective, and we anticipate that he will prove a valuable member of the company. Miss Lily Vining Davenport personated "Celia" creditably, especially in the early scenes of the play. Towards the last, however, she rather lacked animation. To a very large part of the audience the hero of the occasion was Mr. James Mace, who represented "Charles," the wrestler. Mr. Mace has a splendid physique, and he is entitled to the credit of filling the minor *role* assigned him in an eminently satisfactory manner. Of his elocution we cannot speak in very elaborate terms of commendation, but he managed the wrestling match remarkably well, and allowed Mr. Charles Thorne to give him a tumble that looked very much like the genuine article. The representatives of the other parts did not sufficiently rise above or fall below mediocrity to require extended comment. We cannot avoid, however, recommending to Mr. George Melkiff, who personated the "Banished Duke," to mend his elocution and pronunciation, and we feel constrained to inform Mr. Julius Constant, who assumed the part of the courtier "Le Beau," that he made a fearful mess of it.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Davenport was called before the curtain, and he made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the difficulties attending his assumption of the management of a theatre in the middle of a season, his trouble in collecting a competent company and his prospects for success. The most noteworthy feature of his speech, however, was the straightforward and manly protest which he made against immoral performances. He said that he wished it distinctly to be understood that no immoral dramas will be produced at the Chesnut while it is under his management, and he characterized many of the performances that have occupied the stage of late years as disgraceful to the managers who produced them, to the actors who performed them, and to the public who patronized them. They were insulting to art and decency, and he would rather lose a fortune than win one by such means. These words have the right ring about them, and Mr. Davenport has always stood so high, not only as an actor but as a gentleman, that we have a right to believe he means exactly what he says. If he conducts the Chesnut on the principle he has laid down he will deserve the heartiest support from the public, and he will do much to reform many of the abuses of the stage and to cultivate a genuine appreciation of the best forms of dramatic art.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *As You Like It* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will personate "Hamlet" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be performed this evening.

A GRAND CONCERT and a reading by the celebrated elocutionist, S. K. Murdoch, Esq., will be given this evening at Concert Hall. Madame Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Jacob Graf, Mr. Edmund Wolfsieffer, and the Vocal Union of Philadelphia will appear. A fine entertainment may be expected.

A GRAND BAZAR in aid of the Baptist Home is now in operation at Horticultural Hall.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, the "Man with the Iron Jaw" and the French wrestlers last night created a great furore. Signor Alberto, the contortionist, is a performer of more than ordinary ability, and with the Cooke family and the great equestrian troupe, the entertainment was one of unusual merit.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening in the "lecture room."

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting performance of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities, songs, dances, etc., will be given this evening.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, on Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, will open for the season on Saturday evening next.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effect in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.
We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools, Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

BERTON—FOX.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Edw. L. Lycett, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, WILLIAM S. BERTON, of St. John, N. B., and LUCY, eldest daughter of Philip L. Fox, Esq.

DIED.

BECKETT.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, ANNA MARY, wife of Ashland Beckett, in the 20th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 North Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JAQUETT.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on December 11, 1870, LT. F. S. JAQUETT.
The friends of the family are invited to his funeral, from his late residence, No. 630 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 13, at 3 P. M. **

LAKE.—On the 9th instant, JACOB LAKE, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also the butchers and drovers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1426 North Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetary.

MOYER.—At sea, on steamship Montana, from San Francisco to Panama, ALBERT, son of the late Charles Moyer, of Philadelphia.

STEVENSON.—On December the 10th, 1870, Mrs. MARY STEVENSON, relict of the late William L. Stevenson, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Brown, No. 2129 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1½ o'clock. Services at the house. Interment at Wharton Street M. E. Church Ground. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT, A SCHOLARSHIP AT CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
BOOK-KEEPING,
As practised in the best Business Houses.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, including a free, rapid, and beautiful business style.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
The best and most rapid methods; also Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students instructed separately and received at any time. 12 13 2t*
TWENTY PER CENT. OFF REGULAR RATES.

☞ TO VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1870.
A special meeting of the VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the Association Rooms, No. 123 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the necessity of some Congressional legislation to protect and advance the interests of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.
All persons interested in this matter are invited to be present.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN,
Secretary. 12 9 fmtu3t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 129 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ ARCHBISHOP SPALDING LECTURED as announced. Copies can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 ftus*

P. E. B. S.

Books for the Holidays.

LONDON AND OXFORD EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER BOOK.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION
AND SACRED POETRY.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

ALL BOOKS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

JUST ISSUED,
A New Book by the Author of the "SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,"
THE VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED,
A Story of the First Century.
A New Book for Children, by the Author of "STEPPING HEAVENWARD,"
THE PERCYS.
Published within a few days.
Several very handsome packages of
Chromos, Flowers, and Crosses.
A large and elegant assortment of
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,
TOY BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

PROT. EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,
No. 1224 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [12 13 tuths6trp
N. B.—THIS STORE WILL BE OPEN IN THE EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
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AND
SILVERWARE.
[12 1 thstu1m

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
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WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR $500,000 WORTH OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING?

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON

And the consequent Dullness of Trade, as compared with what we had expected and prepared for,

LEAVE US WITH AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK!!!

We will not carry it,

For we commence each season with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, and moreover

WE NEED THE MONEY

For investment in Spring manufactures. Therefore it Must be Sold.

THE PRESENT MAMMOTH SALE

IS REALLY A GRAND CHANCE FOR

GREAT BARGAINS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, everything of our own best makes, and selling at a heavy discount on ordinary prices.

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Jackets, Overcoats, School and Dress Suits, as good as can be had in Philadelphia, and offered now at lower rates than such goods are likely ever again to be offered at.

COME AT ONCE.

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OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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JUVENILE BOOKS,
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AT A VARIETY OF PRICES,
AND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
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Foreign and Domestic Stationery,
Embracing Writing Desks, Pocket-books, Inkstands, Chromos, Initial Paper in Boxes, Backgammon Boards, Paint Boxes, etc.
Catalogue of Holiday Books furnished gratis, on application.
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Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 1m

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Unparalleled Success!

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!
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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
WHICH IS NOW IN
FULL PROGRESS.

Thousands visit us daily. The sales are enormous.
The people appreciate the
GREAT BARGAINS.

Bartley's best Kid Gloves, $1·85.
Bijou best Kid Gloves, $1·85.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·45.
La Belle, old price, $1·25.
Best in America for $1·25.
"Joseph" Gloves, 95c.
Children's La Belle, $1·00.
Gents' La Belle, $1·50.
Ladies' 2 and 3 button kids.
Ladies' 2-button, $1·50, 1·75, 1·87.
Finest 2-button, reduced to $2·25.
Ladies' 1, 2, and 3-button, white.
Ladies' 1, 2, and 3-button, opera.
Gents' half-hose, regular-made, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 38c.
Ladies' full regular-made hose, 25, 28, 31, 35, to 50c.
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Children's fancy hose, blue, scarlet, white.
Children's fleeced, extra long, brown and white.

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Handkerchiefs, 7, 9, 10c. up.
Large stock of handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, by the half dozen or dozen.
Sash Ribbons, cheap.
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Velvet Ribbons, cheap.
Corsets reduced.
Fancy Jewelry reduced.
Portmonnaies, Ladies' Companions, Gents' Travelling Cases.
Ladies' cloth gloves, 25, 31, 38, 50c. up
Ladies' kid-made cloth gloves, high colors.
Ladies' Berlin-lined gloves, 20c., worth 38.
Ladies' gloves cheaper than any other place.
Gents' cloth gloves, 44, 50, 65, 75c.. to $1·00.
Gents' castor, kid-lined kid and buck gloves.
Children's blue, white, and scarlet cloth gloves.
Children's gloves, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c. per pair.
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GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM,
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Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of every description in
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EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
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FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR A TERM of years—Clay Lots well-located in the Twenty-eighth ward, first quality and abundance of Brick Clay. G. R. KRESSLER,
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THE EARTH'S CRUST.

A LECTURE BEFORE THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BY PROF. A. R. LEEDS, ON "THE MAKING OF THE EARTH'S CRUST."

The following is a full synopsis of the lecture delivered before the Franklin Institute on Thursday evening last, by Professor A. R. Leeds, on "The Making of the Earth's Crust":—

Whoever has visited the lovely Falls of Trenton, in the State of New York, will have noticed that the dark blue limestone, over which the water pours at the bottom of the glen, is filled with crustaceans and shells. There are multitudes of the tiny rings of crinoidal stems, and sometimes the entire flower-like body and branching arms of the lily encrinite; many species, too, of those curious crab-like animals with great projecting eyes like horns, called trilobites. Now if any one, who chanced to be inclined to the study of nature, had passed his childhood among rocks so filled with fossils, he would have turned conchologist. But the school-boys who spend their holidays on the Schuylkill or Wissahickon, the Delaware, Crum creek, Darby creek, or the Brandywine, and hammer away upon every rock they meet, never encounter relic of fossil bird, beast, fish, worm, or shell. They do, however, find minerals in great abundance and in great variety. I made some while since a catalogue of the minerals native to Southeastern Pennsylvania, and found that it included more than 100 well-defined species. If to these the varieties be added the number does not fall far short of 200. There is no large city in the country, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago all being included, which possesses so rich a cabinet; one, moreover, that is accessible to the student at all times and free of cost. As a consequence, Philadelphia is and always has been noted for its multitude of mineral collectors and fine mineral cabinets. The collections of Mr. Vaux, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Trautwine are excelled by no private, and that of the first-named gentleman by no public, museum in the country.

The youth who commences his geological studies while rambling through the lovely valleys and over the gently sloping hillsides that encircle our native city, commences his geological studies as nature herself would dictate were she to become articulate and constitute herself his teacher. The layers of rock which, piled one upon another, make up the earth's surface, have been frequently and very aptly compared to a series of volumes—the layers which are deepest down and which, as we shall presently see, were first formed, constituting the introductory books, and those lying near the surface the concluding ones. If the student wishes, then, to understand geology, he must read these books as nature has written them, and begin with those which she wrote first. Now one of the very earliest books is in the possession of the students who reside in Philadelphia. Of the second, third, fifth, and many of the later books we possess but fragments, and must borrow them of our friends who live in New York, New Jersey, and along the Gulf, if we desire to read them in full.

These books are written in what the student of general literature would be apt to call the *dead languages* of natural history, its Greek and Latin, so to speak. But there are as many beautiful poems and strange stories told in these dead languages by lips of stone as Grecian poets sung, and as equally worthy of translation into speech intelligible to those who live at the present day.

The great fire at Alexandria that burned the famous library destroyed, it is said, many manuscripts which would have thrown light upon the early history of the Asiatic monarchies. Similar catastrophes at the beginning of the world's geological history destroyed a library as great as that which has been left to us. So few are the surviving fragments that all the sagacity of science is required to rewrite that history, and when rewritten it is almost too marvellous to admit of belief. It tells of a time when the vital and spiritual forces had not yet been set into operation upon our planet. When from pole to pole and from pèel to core the earth was given over to the fierce conflict of physical and material powers. When as yet the rocks were fluid. Though ten years ago it would have been a rash assertion to make, yet in view of what the spectroscope has revealed to us concerning the constitution of the solar atmosphere, when some rocks were even gases. When these rocks were part not of the earth but of the air.

Strangely different then and now was the earth's atmosphere. Then it was composed of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and the vapors of certain easily vaporizable metals, such as arsenic and tellurium. It stretched away until it filled a large part of the space included within the orbit of the moon. And if the spectroscope reveals to us iron gas, magnesium gas, and calcium gas as existing in the solar photosphere, it is reasonable to suppose that these and many other similar metals once existed upon our globe in the gaseous form. Other substances, such as gold, platinum, and the noble metals generally, silicon and carbon, the latter of which can be converted into a liquid only at the most exalted temperatures, constituted the fluid body of the earth.

At last that great day came when the particles of oxygen and hydrogen had so far decreased in temperature, that is to say, commenced to move in such restricted spheres, that it was possible for them to link their divided existences into one. With that act of union, water—water, the physical life-blood of the world—came into being. Water is to our earth what blood is to the life of men, what sap is to the life of plants. It has been said, and with truth, that a man is composed of a handful of dust spread through six pailfuls of water. All vegetables and animals are composed of water, together with some charcoal and nitrogen. A great number of the mineral species now known to exist are *hydrates*, that is consist of from one to forty parts water along with other ingredients. The tiny particles of water, like fairy ships more precious to the well-being of mankind than Spanish galleons heaped with gold, are freighted with the heat poured down upon the burning sands of the Niger and Amazon, and carry it to the shores of Greenland and the Polar seas. Ever at work in our atmosphere, these particles of water are taking heat from this point, where it might harm or kill, and bearing it yonder to nourish and bless. Water is the great mediator. It is the medium by which all parts of our earth, however distant, act and react one upon the other, and by which the physical life of the globe, considered as an organic whole, goes on.

There were two distinct classes of phenomena which attended the cooling of the globe. In the first place, a cooling of the entire mass, which would diminish the earth's diameter, and cause it to shrink away from the crust, leaving an open space between core and shell. Secondly, a contraction of the crust itself, which would cause it to break into pieces and fall down into the molten mass below, floating there like so many islands in the sea.

In conclusion, we come to a question of the gravest importance. We have been studying the development of the earth's surface, and have seen that up to this point in its history this development has been of the kind termed evolution; that is to say, it has been a development of a later from an earlier stage by the action of purely natural and physical laws, without any break or discontinuity, and without involving the necessity of an extraneous force, or the interposition of a higher power. Now the evolution which our world's history presents us with is from a lower to a more advanced stage of development—from the simple to the complex—from what is rudimentary to what is perfected. It has been ever onward in its movement and in its tendency upwards. I venture to propose for it the term Progressive Evolution.

Now, the fact that all evolution which the earth's history exhibits has been progressive in its tendency has been a serious difficulty to many. Why, they ask, if one state is derived from another by the unassisted action of physical laws, should we not find that the result of development is sometimes to elevate, but as frequently to degrade? As in the history of nations the operation of purely moral causes has sometimes brought with it wealth, power, and culture, at other times it has caused great monarchies to lapse into barbarism.

I answer that such *is* the case in nature. That evolution is presented to us in two phases or aspects, one of which is progressive and the other is retrogressive. The sun, the earth, and most probably Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, are in the progressive phase of evolution, while other planets are in the retrogressive. One of them, the moon, after passing through all stages of progressive and retrogressive evolution, exhibits the dead, inert, exhausted condition to which a planet is reduced at the close of the downward movement. The unalterable operation of the physical forces teaches us the melancholy truth that a time must come when the supply of heat upon the earth's surface will fall below its expenditure. Then it must pass, as the moon has passed, through all stages of retrogressive evolution down to death and sheer oblivion.

The above lecture will be followed on next Thursday by one on "The Relations of Geology to the Picturesque," by the same attractive lecturer.

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The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

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AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
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W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,

DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER.

L. COLANGE, LL.D., EDITOR.

TWO VOLUMES. LARGE QUARTO.

The price for the entire work will still remain for a limited time as originally announced. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the work about 250 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who PURCHASE or SUBSCRIBE NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone.

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The work will contain 500 more engravings than originally announced, the additional cuts costing in the neighborhood of $5000.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecomtre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 26

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 17 at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 9 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

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No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. MILNOR CATTELL.

THE DUST OF THE OCEAN.

Captain Ayer Adams contributes to a New Bedford paper his views about the trade winds, and relates a very curious experience with desert dust which he met with thousands of miles from sea:—

"In looking over the text-books used in our schools, treating on physical geography, there seems to be a lack of information in regard to the natural forces working to supply this country with rain. Thinking that my unusual experience in that direction may be of some value, I have here made a statement of the main facts for publication:—

"Having passed several years of sea life on different oceans, in search of whales, a portion of my voyages have been spent in the Atlantic Ocean, especially in the belt of the northeast trade winds, where a section of them sweeps over a breadth of ocean and sea, on a track over one thousand miles wide of latitude, and a length of over four thousand miles of longitude, reaching from Africa to Mexico, crossing the West India Islands and a portion of Florida.

"While cruising in this belt, off the coast of Africa, I often experienced a warm, dry wind, from the desert, always accompanied with a fine yellow dust, as light apparently as smoke, which I have known to extend a third of the way across the ocean, and so dense at times as to make the navigation dangerous around the islands off the coast; while the heat of the desert winds, converted into ocean trades, was often scorching to vegetation on shore, besides causing a great evaporation on that part of the ocean, probably the greatest ever taken from any other portion of the globe. While cruising in the longitude of forty-five degrees west, in mid-ocean, the atmosphere would become so loaded with moisture, it was often impossible to see whales spout, even when their backs were visible from the deck; the atmosphere and spouts being so near alike in density and temperature, making it impossible to keep run of them, a difficulty seldom experienced on other oceans, where a spout is as distinct as a puff of steam in clear weather; while here they are rendered so invisible as to give security to the largest breeding places of the sperm whale in the Atlantic Ocean.

"My cruises generally ended in zigzag courses, while drifting with the winds and currents of these humorous trades, through the various passages of the West India Islands, where I saw a portion of the exceedingly moist atmosphere condensed by the mountains and precipitated; yet with the remainder I have been wafted on into the Gulf of Mexico, even to the mouth of the Mississippi river, where I resorted for supplies, while the humid winds passed on to water the great valley beyond.

"I know it is generally supposed that the northeast trades, so called, precipitate their humidity on the northern coast of South America and the eastern slope of Central America and Mexico, which they do in part, and give these regions a thorough drenching; but I also know, from long experience, that the northern portion of the trades often blow from the south of east, so much so, in fact, I have sailed from the vicinity of the West India Islands, making nearly an east course, two-thirds of the distance across the ocean. In fact, the veering of the trades will compare favorably with the great rain-storms that sometimes spread over a portion of the United States.

"I have often thought that the West India Islands, extending as they do from the centre of the trades 1500 miles to the northwest, may serve to divert a large amount of vapor in that direction. Thus it is reasonable to suppose that a portion of the evaporation of those desert-heated trades are wafted over the United States, where the variable winds and the level nature of the country facilitate a wide and even distribution of rain. The evaporation being greatest in summer, the average fall of rain should generally be greater during that season. I am also led to believe that hurricanes, moving as they do from the centre of the great evaporation described, convey a large amount of vapor towards the United States; and that the heated winds from Sahara assist in keeping up the temperature of the Gulf Stream, as well as swelling its volume."

SURF-SWIMMERS.

Captain Cook, whose "Voyages" is now a book seldom read, gives the following spirited account of the surf-swimming of the Sandwich Islanders, which will not improbably be new to many of our young readers:—"The surf, which breaks on the coast round the bay, extends to the distance of about 150 yards from the shore, within which space the surges of the sea, accumulating from the shallowness of the water, are dashed against the beach with prodigious violence. Whenever, from stormy weather, or any extraordinary swell at sea, the impetuosity of the surf is increased to its utmost height, they choose that time for this amusement, which is performed in the following manner:—Twenty or thirty of the natives, taking each a long, narrow board, rounded at the ends, set out together from the shore. The first wave they meet they plunge under, and, suffering it to roll over them, rise again beyond it, and make the best of their way by swimming out into the sea. The second wave is encountered in the same manner as the first, the great difficulty consisting in seizing the proper moment of diving under it, which, if missed, the person is caught by the surf and driven back again with great violence, and all his dexterity is then required to prevent himself from being dashed against the rocks. As soon as they have gained, by their repeated efforts, the smooth water beyond the surf, they lay themselves at length on their board, and prepare for return. As the surf consists of a number of waves, of which every third is remarked to be always much larger than the others, and to flow higher on the shore, the rest breaking in the intermediate space, their first object is to place themselves on the summit of the largest surge, by which they are driven along with amazing rapidity toward the shore. If by mistake they should place themselves on one of the smaller waves which break up before they reach the land, or should not be able to keep their plank in a proper direction on the top of the swell, they are left exposed to the fury of the next, and to avoid it are obliged again to dive and regain the place from which they set out. Those who succeed in their object of reaching the shore have still the greatest danger to encounter. The coast being guarded by a chain of rocks, with here and there a small opening between them, they are obliged to steer their board through one of these, or, in case of failure, to quit it before they reach the rocks, and, plunging under the wave, make the best of their way back again. This is reckoned very disgraceful, and is also attended with the loss of the board, which I have often seen, with great terror, dashed to pieces at the very moment the islander quitted it. The boldness and address with which we saw them perform their difficult and dangerous manœuvres were altogether astonishing, and are scarcely to be credited." These swimmers used often to pass nearly a mile seaward in order to enjoy the rapid motion of their return as long as possible. Both sexes and all ranks unite in it, and even the very chiefs themselves, who have attained to the corpulency which they so much admire, join in the game of surf-swimming with the meanest of their subjects. Some of the performers acquire a wonderful amount of skill, and not content with lying on the board, sit, kneel, and even stand upon it as they are hurled shoreward by the giant waves. The boards are of various sizes, according to the age and station of the owner. For adults they are about six feet in length. They are slightly convex on both sides, and are kept very smooth, all surf-swimmers cherishing a pride in the condition of their boards, and taking care to keep them well polished, and continually rubbed with cocoa-nut oil.

AMERICAN BISMUTH. — One of the most noteworthy results of the investigations instituted under the authority of the General Land Office into the mineral products of the several States, says the Washington *Star*, is the discovery of bismuth. The specimens in the geological museum of this office were brought from Archer county, Texas, through which region a railroad line is now being surveyed in connection with other northern counties of the State, most of which have been so much infested with hostile tribes of Indians that the wonderfully rich deposits of copper and other metals are unapproachable and worthless. The bismuth ore is associated to some extent with copper glance, but in separate veins. Its gauge is quartz, though it is disseminated in small metallic grains, and it only requires them to be heated to about 500 degrees Fahrenheit to fuse them, and the melted metal is collected as it runs from the furnace. It is of somewhat silvery brightness, with a roseate tinge. It is used in small quantity as a component of Britannia ware; one of its chemical preparations is employed in medicine, and the same has been extensively applied as a cosmetic, under the name of "lily white," in consequence of the delicate white tint of the powder. Its effect, after much use, is to leave the skin in a dirty yellow hue, and of a leathery texture. The Texas ore is associated with other valuable metals—cobalt and nickel—which, from the specimens on hand, would seem to be in preponderance.

STRENGTH OF SAVAGES.—As an example of the wonderful strength exhibited by savages, the case of the Dyaks of Borneo may be cited, one of whom, while on the march with some English soldiers, exhibited it in a very unexpected manner. The path was a terrible one, up and down steep and slippery hills, so that the Chinese coolies who accompanied the party first threw away their rice, and lastly sat down and wept like children. The English sergeant, a veteran accustomed to hard marching both in China and India, broke down at the first hill, and declared his inability to move another step under the load which he carried. Mr. Brooke, who was in command of the party, asked one of the Dyaks to carry the sergeant's burden, and promised him an additional piece of tobacco. The man was delighted with the proposal, and accepted it. He was already carrying food for three weeks, his whole store of clothes, one twelve-pound shot, two twelve-pound cartridges, a double-barrelled gun, a hundred rounds of ball-cartridge, and his own heavy sword and spear. So little, however, was he incommoded with this, that he stuffed the whole of the sergeant's kit on his back, and walked off as easily if the whole load were but a feather weight.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

FOR SALE.

CHEAPEST MODERN HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 240 S. EIGHTH Street. Good location for residence or business; 16 rooms; lot 23 by 100. Will pay 15 per cent. Only $3500 cash required. Apply at premises. 12 12 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH YOUNG, administratrix of the estate of JAMES YOUNG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 507 RACE Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 10 stuth5t* JOSEPH ABRAMS, Auditor.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $6·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 6, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·00 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·58 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.....	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train.....	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train.....	4·30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS,	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3·15	From Reading.....	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10 and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·20, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·20, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·20, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·35, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·50 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·20, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·20, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·45 a. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·40 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·50 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6·40 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	" Milton	1·50 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·58 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·40 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A Delegation of Columbus Officials in the City.

Last night at 9 o'clock a large delegation of officials and citizens of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in this city via New York, in which city the distinguished party spent four days in visiting the various institutions and places of interest. The object of their present visit is to look into the various interests of Philadelphia, for which our city is so noted—the prominent being our school system, our manufacturing interests, and the park.

The party consists of the following gentlemen:—

Councilmen—L. Donaldson, L. L. Smith, J. W. Janney, Martin Kelly, John G. Thompson, John Gore, D. S. Suydam, B. J. Lonan, and George Beck.

City Officials—B. F. Bowen, L. Aumiller, L. E. Wilson, and J. Schneider.

Board of Public Education—C. P. F. Butler, J. L. Clarke, and E. C. Hall.

Park Commission—T. Esper and F. Jaeger.

Citizens—J. O. B. Pennock, William Wall, J. S. Beckey, Dr. N. Gay, R. T. Brooks, P. Murphy, and T. R. Tinsley.

On arriving at the depot, a committee of Councils and Park Commission, consisting of Messrs. Nickels, Hockey, Willitts, and Gillingham, received them and escorted them to the Continental Hotel. After dinner they were taken to the League House, where the many objects of interest were shown them.

This morning they were escorted to Independence Hall, where they were tendered a formal reception by Mayor Fox, who was responded to, on behalf of the visitors, by Mr. L. Donaldson. They were taken to the Girls' Normal School, and after witnessing a junior class perform their athletic exercises, the entire school was summoned to the main room.

Principal Fetters introduced Mayor Fox, who welcomed the visitors to the institution. C. P. T. Butler, President of the Columbus Board of Education, replied, and congratulated the pupils upon their proficiency.

The party were then taken to the Boys' High School, Almshouse, and Fairmount Park.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was held last evening in the hall of the society, Sixth street, below Walnut. During the month, according to the Librarian's report, 73 books, 169 pamphlets, and 23 maps and charts were added to the collection of the society. Among these were the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for the year 1777; the third volume of the History of the City of Brooklyn; the History of Kent, 4 vols.; Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Honorable George Rose, 2 vols.; a Diary of the Times of Charles the Second, 2 vols.; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, 4 vols.; the Annals of the English Bible, 2 vols.; Observations on Popular Antiquities, by John Brand, 3 vols.; the History of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, by Thomas Wright, 3 vols.; Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester, 3 vols.; Lives of Eminent Men, by John Aubrey, 3 vols.

Four old manuscript account books were also presented from William H. Wright, one of them dating as far back as 1730.

For the museum department, an old chest, formerly the property of Captain Robert Moulder, of Marcus Hook, was presented by Mr. William H. Wright. Its complete history has not yet been obtained.

A Mount Vernon sugar-bowl was received from Mrs. E. H. V. Nicholson, and a photograph of the old Kinsley House in Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pa., erected in 1768 from Mr. Edward Wells.

Mr. Lukens, chairman of the Committee on Heraldry, exhibited a number of drawings of revenue flags of the United States, used at different periods. Their peculiarities were pointed out, and the instances shown in which they did not conform with heraldric rules. Mr. Lukens also exhibited drawings of the State coat of arms, in some of which the horses are harnessed and in subsequent ones the harness has been dispensed with.

The Publication Committee recommended the issue of a monthly or quarterly journal to contain abstracts of the proceedings of the society, together with historical papers of general interest, which from their brevity are not suitable for insertion in the Memoirs, now in course of publication.

After the transaction of miscellaneous routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE ATHLETIC BASE-BALL CLUB—THE SEASON OF 1871.—There was a large attendance of members of the Athletic Base-Ball Club at the last quarterly meeting of 1870, held last evening on Eighth street, above Race. The President, James N. Kerns, Esq., was in the chair. After a general discussion upon the operations of the season which has just closed, the President made a statement in which he referred to the present prosperity of the club, saying it never had been in better financial condition. The successes were adverted to at length, and he paid a high compliment to the interest which had ever been manifested by the players in all games in which they had appeared. Over seventy games had been played, and considering the number of first-class games in which the nine had participated, its proportion of victories had not been excelled by any club in the country. Active preparations were being made for the season of 1871, and he could promise a nine as strong, if not stronger, than had gone through the campaign of 1870. It seems to be generally admitted that McBride, Malone, Fisler, Reach, Radcliffe, and Sensenderfer have been re-engaged. Pratt, the third baseman, has concluded to take no part in base ball during this season, and Bechtel, Berry, and Schafer, the tenth man, have as yet had no offers. This leaves the positions of third base and right and left fields to be filled. Cuthbert has agreed to sign agreements to take the left field, and Meyerle is open to be engaged for the third base. There are several applicants for the right field, and negotiations are now being concluded to secure either King, late catcher of the Chicago, or Treacy, late centre fielder of the same club. The Athletic will begin the season of 1871 under very encouraging circumstances, and there is no doubt that they will go through it with credit to Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—This morning the Commercial Exchange Association, Nathan Brooke, Esq., in the chair, unanimously adopted the following:—

Whereas, Death has again removed from our midst one of our oldest members, Henry H. Mears, therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Mears this association has lost one whose unswerving integrity of purpose and many other virtues endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That as a memorial of respect the above preamble and resolutions be entered upon the books of the association, and a committee of five be appointed to condole with the family of the deceased, as well as to make arrangements for our attendance at his funeral.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, Messrs. James Steel, S. J. Christian, Frank C. Hill, William G. Boulton, and Alexander McHenry.

OUT OF DANGER.—Policeman Murphy, who was shot at Sixth and Market streets some nights since, is rapidly recovering, and the physician in attendance has pronounced him out of danger. This afternoon a further hearing will be had before Alderman Kerr in the case of Jim Elliott, who was arrested upon the charge of having fired the shot. It will be remembered that a gang of roughs first attacked and beat Hugh Dougherty, a negro minstrel, in Bonnell's saloon, on Ninth street, and then passing down Chesnut and up Sixth street, were met at Market street by Policeman Murphy, who requested them to behave themselves on the public highway. Elliott gave the officer impudence, and the latter attempted to arrest him, whereupon the shot was fired.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.—To-morrow at noon a special meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association will be held at the association's rooms, No. 123 Walnut street, to take into consideration the necessity of some Congressional legislation to protect and advance the interests of vessels engaged in the coasting trade. As the subject is an important one, a full attendance of members is expected. All other persons interested in this matter are invited to be present.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A well-dressed individual is going the rounds victimizing the physicians of this city. His plan of operation is to call on a physician and urge him to attend a person whom he represents as lying dangerously ill in a certain locality. While the doctor is preparing to accompany him, he steals everything upon which he can lay his hands. The physicians should be on the look out for him.

BAPTIST BAZAAR.—The Baptist ladies of this city are now holding a grand bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles at Horticultural Hall, to continue for one week. The proceeds are to be applied to the completion of a Home for aged and feeble members of Baptist churches. It is to be hoped that the bazaar will be largely patronized by our citizens, as its objects are most praiseworthy.

AT the annual meeting of the Vesper Boat Club, held last evening, December 12, the following officers were elected for the year 1871:—

President—Thomas S. Nelson.
Vice-President—W. W. Morris.
Treasurer—E. E. Griffith.
Coxswain—R. C. M. Mingins.

THEFT OF HAMS.—A colored man named William Saunders was arrested yesterday for the larceny of two hams from the grocery store of Charles McCullough, Sixth and Pine streets. The stolen property was found in his possession. Saunders had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed for trial.

STONE FIGHTING.—Four lads were arrested on Reed street, below Front, yesterday, for stone fighting. They were fined and held to bail to keep the peace.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM NEW YORK.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The tobacco manufactory of J. H. McAlpin, Avenue D and Tenth street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $100,000; on building, $30,000; fully insured. The falling walls of the building killed Leon Thistle and seriously injured John McMahon.

The Cuba Cable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The telegraph cable between Punta Rosa and Key West has been interrupted since the 8th inst., and the transmission of despatches to Key West and Havana has been somewhat irregular since that date. Steamers have now been chartered for the conveyances of messages, and until the cable is repaired will make the trip daily between Punta Rosa and Key West.

Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The trial of Philip Cooney, for the murder of David D. Day, was concluded in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, this morning. The jury found a verdict of "manslaughter in the third degree." Judge Bedford stated the case was one that did not deserve the extreme penalty of the law, and sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for two years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The committee from the Richmond National Tobacco Convention, headed by Wm. E. Lawrence, of New York, were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, urging amendments to the internal revenue law in accordance with the resolutions and petition adopted at that Convention.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Sawyer presented the credentials of his colleague, Thomas J. Robertson, re-elected for the term commencing March, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators elect from the State of Georgia, were taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Carpenter, granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Lake Superior, via Green Bay, Wis.

By Mr. Kellogg, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vermilionville, La., to Marshall, in the State of Texas, there to connect with the TEXAS Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Spencer, reviving and confirming a land grant in aid of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, in the States of Georgia and Alabama.

All the foregoing bills were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Carpenter also introduced a bill amendatory of the act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. McCreery asked leave to introduce the resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of General Robert E. Lee, the removal of the graveyards on the premises, and general restitution for any incumbrance placed there in the interest of the Government.

Mr. Edmunds hoped that leave would not be granted. The proposition to dig up the bones of our dead soldiers in order that certain property might be given back to the Rebel owners, was, to his mind, perfectly monstrous. While entertaining the highest respect for his friend, Mr. McCreery, he hoped Senators would never entertain the proposition.

Mr. McCleery then occupied twenty minutes upon the subject. He referred to the circumstances attending the recent decease of two of the foremost Generals on either side in the late war, Lee and Thomas, and spoke of the friendly feeling existing between these Generals up to the commencement of the Rebellion, when Thomas followed the starry emblem of the Union, and Lee resolved to stand or fall by the State that had given him birth; of the general sorrow and respect which manifested itself in either section succeeding the mournful intelligence of their decease. He proceeded to eulogize the inflexible virtue, military genius, and valor of General Lee, remarking that the American people would never relinquish the property which they had in the name and fame of the Great Virginian. He then referred to the principal historic features of Lee's campaigns to show that with the means at his command possibly no other man could have accomplished results so vast.

The discussion of Mr. McCreery's resolution assumed a wide range and occupied several hours, at 3 o'clock being still in progress. The Republican Senators took very positive ground against any disturbance of the bones of the loyal dead interred at Arlington. The assertion by Mr. Sumner that the resolution was representative of the sentiments of the Democratic minority was met by Mr. McCreery's assertion that he alone had originated and was responsible for it. The abstract question of the right to prohibit a member from introducing any legislation whatever formed a feature of the debate.

House.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) presented a petition of settlers on public lands in Calosa county, California, protesting against their lands being taken from them by capitalists as swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) presented four petitions of settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, asking for a recognition of their rights under the homestead and preemption laws.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling for information relative to the retention of the Scotland light ship in her old position and what legislation is required to enable the Light Board to replace her. Adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to consolidate the postal laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Hill, repealing from July 1, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege, and the amendment thereto offered by Mr. Welker, allowing newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally to be interchanged between publishers, and a copy of weekly newspapers to be sent free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where they are published.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ferry (Mich.), Mr. Welker modified his amendment by including semi-weekly and monthly newspapers.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) wished also to have excepted correspondence between the departments and individuals. He argued generally against the fallacy of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Welker's amendment was adopted—73 to 50.

Mr. Maynard moved to except all official communications between the several executive departments, and from and to the same. Rejected.

Mr. Hill's amendment as amended was then agreed to—yeas 103, nays 65.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Asper, Atwood, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beatty, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Calkin, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Cook, Conger, Cullom, Dickerson, Donley, Dox, Duke, Duval, Dyer, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Getz, Gilfillan, Hamell, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hill, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Julian, Kellogg, Ketcham, Knott, Lawrence, Mayham, McCreary, McMoore of N. J., Merphis, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Grew, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, and Moore of Ill. Paine, Palmer, Peck, Phelps, Pomeroy, Potter, Sargent, Schofield, Shanks, Sheldon of N. Y., Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Taylor, Tollman, Trimble, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Welker, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Ohio, and Wolf—103.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Armstrong, Arnell, Ayer, Bailey, Beaman, Benjamin, Biggs, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Burr, Clark of Texas, Cleveland, Cowles, Darrall, Degener, Dickey, Dixon of North Carolina, Gibson, Greswold, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hear, Hoge, Huckes, Kelley, Kelsey, Knapp, Lafin, Manning, Marshal, Maynard, McCormick, McKee, McKenzie, Milnes, Morgan, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, O'Neil, Pierce, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prosser, Reeves, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Sheldon of Louisiana, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Stokes, Taffe, Townsend, Voorhees, Wallace, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wells, Whitmer, Witcher, and Wood—54.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, supported by Mr. Sargent, and opposed by Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Garfield, a provision was inserted authorizing the Postmaster-General to make temporary contracts for postal service over new routes, which are to cease unless confirmed at the subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. Mungen offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents. Rejected.

Mr. Maynard offered an amendment providing that the franking privilege shall not be taken from any person to whom it has heretofore been granted by name by special act of Congress. Adopted.

Various amendments to the details of the bill were offered and disposed of, and the bill was then passed without division.

The next business before the House was the bill extending the time to construct the railroad from the Stirrox river, on the lake, to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, U. T., the question being on the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was rejected.

Mr. Sheldon (La.) moved a postponement of the question until the second Tuesday in January.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, opposed the motion to postpone, but it was agreed to. Yeas, 89; nays, 84.

Mr. Porter, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from Wm. M. Magruder, of Henrico county, Va.

Mr. Beck desired to offer an amendment to remove all political disabilities, but Mr. Porter insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the bill passed.

Mr. Porter also reported a like bill removing political disabilities from Wm. Cardwell and Richard J. Paulding, of Charlotte county, Va. Passed.

FOURTH EDITION

PORTER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

Circulation of National Banks.

The Appropriation Bills.

Uniform Tax on Tobacco

The Internal Revenue Office.

Gen. Pleasanton Nominated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Clerks' Relief Fund.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate Finance Committee had under consideration to-day a bill to provide a relief fund for employes in the Executive department of the Government. The bill provides that one-tenth of one per cent. shall be deducted from the salaries of all employees in the Executive department, and that said sum shall be devoted to the relief of employes when they are sick and to bury them when dead. As a general rule the clerks are opposed to the bill, and the committee took no action on it. It will probably be reported favorably.

Porter's Fight for the Admiralty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Ben Butler and other members of the House who are opposed Admiral Porter are over at the Senate to-day lobbying to defeat his confirmation. Butler wants the Senate to pass the House bill abolishing the rank of Admiral before another Executive Session is held. Porter's friends are numerous enough in the Senate to defeat any such hasty action, and to-day they are rather confident of being able to confirm him. The House Committee on

Banking and Currency

at their meeting to-day considered the bill to repeal the limit put to the circulation of the National Banks in large cities about half a million dollars, but no action was taken. They agreed to report a bill for the redemption of small nickel coin.

The Legislative Appropriation

bill will be ready to report to the House to-morrow. The total amount is $22,000,000. Last year it was $19,000,000. The increase is owing to the fact that all the unexpended balances have been used up.

Other Appropriation Bills

will follow in regular order.

The Senate Foreign Affairs

Committee discuss the subject of foreign cables at their meeting to-day. There are various bills now before them, most of which ask subsidy, besides the privilege of landing on the shores of the United States. The chances are that all subsidy propositions will be defeated, and a general bill reported providing for the landing of foreign cables on our shores under certain conditions.

Aerial Telegraphing.

Professor Loomis appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day and explained his system of aerial telegraph. His statement was quite interesting, but the committee did not seem to think it practicable.

Uniform Tax on Tobacco.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the tobacco delegation to-day in favor of a uniform tax on tobacco. They explained to the committee the inconvenience of the present mode of collecting the tax, and also the action of the tobacco dealers' convention that met at Richmond a few days ago. The committee is not disposed to make the changes of the kind urged by the delegation at this session.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Rear-Admiral Boggs is detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the 3d district, and ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson from command of the European fleet; Commodore William H. Macomb is detached from special duty at Philadelphia and ordered as Inspector of the Fourth Light-house district, relieving Commodore James H. Strong, who is ordered to duty as Inspector of the Third Light-house district; Passed Assistant Surgeon William V. Marmion has resigned.

General Pleasanton Nominated for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—Alfred Pleasanton, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Norman Stratton, to be Civil Engineer at the Navy Yard at New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bursting of a Main—Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Much damage was done to-day in University place and Eleventh street, by the bursting of a Croton main.

Owen Hand, the murderer of O'Donnell, has been sentenced to be executed in Brooklyn on February 3, 1871.

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Libel Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Albert Crosby, proprietor of the Crosby Opera House, commenced an action in the United States Circuit Court last evening against the proprietors of the Chicago *Times* for libel. Damages fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Crosby in his complaint alleges that he is a citizen of Massachusetts and hence the institution of the suit in the United States Court.

Strike of Railway Laborers.

The laborers on the Pacific Railroad bridges at Council Bluffs, numbering about 175 men, struck yesterday for higher wages and their places are being filled by new men.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Steamer Ashore.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The steamer Clotilde, from Liverpool for Portland, is ashore on Well's Beach, Maine, with cargo of iron.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Brassey.

Thomas, or as he is better known, Tom Brassey, just deceased, was one of our British millionaires. He was the creature of a modern incident in national progress. He was a railroad maker—technically a contractor. He began life as a laboring man, from that took small jobs in earth works, excavations, and embankments, and advancing step by step came to assist in the construction of some of the chief works of England—the Midland, the North Staffordshire, London, and Birmingham, and Eastern Counties. He had also an important share in the works of the Crimean war. In fact, every great joint-stock work of construction, rood or dock-making for the last thirty years, owed something to Tom Brassey's energy, enterprise, and business ability. He has had at times as many as three or four thousand "navies" at work, and was the business associate of the Stevensons, of Bidder & Brunel. He was a man of large, powerful frame, ruddy, good-humored face; unskilled in book knowledge, but with a clear brain and great natural power of calculation. He was of plain, unostentatious manners. Though brought in contact with men of rank, and exercising great influence, he had the good sense to seek no political notoriety. He has two sons in Parliament, however. His age was 65.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit Against a Lawyer.

District Court—Judge Lynd.

The Hermann Building and Saving Association, No. 2, vs. Frederick Heyer. This was an action to recover damages against Mr. Heyer for pecuniary losses, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by lending money under his advice while their counsel, upon a title which he represented to be good, but which proved to be defective. The date of the occurrence was in 1849. At the close of plaintiff's case the counsel for Mr. Heyer moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the action was barred by the statute of limitations, and that plaintiffs had not proved any loss, but still hold the property, and that there was nothing in the evidence to show fraud or neglect on the part of Mr. Heyer upon which in law a recovery could be had. After hearing counsel upon both sides, Judge Lynd gave judgment of nonsuit against the plaintiffs.

An Action of Trespass.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

Orazio Lugo vs. Ignatius Lutz. This was an action of trespass to recover damages for unlawful ejectment from premises, and detention of plaintiff's goods by defendant. The plaintiff, a Venetian, educated at several of the renowned colleges of Europe, and formerly an assistant professor at the Cooper Institute, New York, is by profession a manufacturing chemist, and on coming to this city in 1868 was employed in that capacity by Powers & Weightman. He sets forth that he rented from defendant a small house and twenty acres of ground near his employer's factory, on the Schuylkill, and was to pay his rent quarterly, the first quarter being due in August, and purchased the furniture in the house on two notes, the first falling due in August also. At the time of renting he stated to Mr. Lutz that he made from three to five thousand dollars a year, but was understood to say he received that much from Powers & Weightman, which he did not mean to say, for they paid him only $1200 a year. In June the defendant became apprehensive, and called on plaintiff to see if he was able to pay, and plaintiff told him if he was frightened he would go over to New York and raise the money immediately. Leaving his wife to take charge of the house, he went to New York, raised some money, and concluded to remain until Monday, July 6, when he would obtain more. On Sunday, July 5, while on his way to church in Brooklyn, he received a sunstroke, which came near proving fatal and has ever since incapacitated him from work. During his illness there the defendant took possession of the premises and all the plaintiff's books, chemical properties, a gas engine, an ingenious cannon he contemplated having patented, many models, drawings, paintings, his wardrobe, his wife's wardrobe, and numerous other articles of great value to him. For this trespass before any money was due the defendant, the plaintiff sues for damages. On trial.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$12 00
15 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	61 75
6 shares Western National Bank	66 00
32 shares Central National Bank	122 75
40 shares American Life Insurance Co	52 25
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	93 00
200 shares The Florence and Keyport Joint Companies	1c.
100 shares Lehigh Zinc Co., par $50	5 00
6 shares Reliance Insurance Co	43 00
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co	60 00
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co	28 25
1 share Mercantile Library Co	6 00
500 shares Perry Oil Co	4c.
1000 shares Philadelphia and Providence Oil Co	1c.
500 shares Rathbone Petroleum Co	5c.
$2000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville R. of Va., 7 per cent. gold	25½c.
$13,000 do do do	24c.
Market street wharf (south side), on River Delaware	$2600
Vine street wharf, on the River Delaware	2500
Coates st. wharf, on the River Delaware	6550
Allegheny st. wharf, on the Riv. Schuylkill	500
Wood st. wharf, on the River Schuylkill	360
Spruce st. wharf, on the River Schuylkill	60
Pine street wharf, on the River Schuylkill	75
Callowhill st. wharf, on the River Schuylkill	125
Spruce street wharf, Delaware	250
GROUND-RENTS—$240 a year	$3950
Do. $144 do.	2300
ASYLUM ROAD—72¾ Acres, Twenty-third ward	$197 50 and $620 per acre.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE AND LINDEN STREET (Germantown), northwest corner	10,000
LINDEN, No. 12 (Germantown)—Modern Residence	4000
MARKET, No. 431—Valuable Store	20,600
BROAD, south of Vine street—Lot 85½ feet front	505
MONUMENT CEMETERY—2 Lots, Nos 505 and 483	100
LANCASTER AVENUE, southeast of Girard avenue—2 Lots	840, 410
MERION AVENUE, south of Girard avenue—2 Lots	300
LOCUST, No. 3704—Modern Residence	8500
FIFTEENTH AND ERIE AVENUE, southwest corner—Building Lot	4200

FOR THE BENEFIT of the widow of the late Captain Christian, we acknowledge the receipt of $2 from "A. E. B." We again desire to call the attention of the charitable public to this worthy case.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	Am Gold	110¾	167 sh Cam & Am R	
$1200	City 6s, prior to '62	100¾	850 do	b5 w. 119¼
$4000	City 6s, New. c&p	100	100 sh Reading R.	c. 51⅞
$100	do d bill	100	100 do	51½
$2000	Pa 6s 1 se	104¾	100 do	s10. 51·31
$5000	Pa 6s 2 m.	2d. 100	100 do	51¾
$2000	do	100	100 do	&1. 51·31
$500	do	100	100 do	b60. 51¾
$00	sh Penna R.	58 62		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000	W Jer 7s	97	100 sh Read	s10. 51¾
$4500	Read deb bds	81½	200 do	s. 51¾
$200	C & A m 6s, 89	94	200 do	s10. 51¾
$1000	Leh Gold L	90¾	500 do	s. 51·81
$500	City 6s New. c&p	100	1 sh F & M Bk	123
$100	do c&p	100	100 sh Sch Nv	7¾
4 sh	O C & A R	46½	44 sh N Cent R.	2d. 41
70 sh	2d & 3d St.	55½	100 sh Leh Nav St.	b40 wn. 33¾

1020. PRESENTS! 1020. PRESENTS!

AT REUKAUFF'S

ARS GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WARE-ROOMS,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

French and German Carved Goods. Imported and American Pictures innumerable. 12 13 12trp

1020. 1020.

SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Initial Paper in Fancy Box,

FINE WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, INKSTANDS,
PAPETRIES, GOLD PENS,
CARVED WALNUT BRACKETS,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS.

Before buying elsewhere call at

CHALLEN'S,

STATIONER, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,

12 13 3t· No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND FRENCH BAZAAR IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE,

will open on
WEDNESDAY, December 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
AT CONCERT HALL,
Will commence by a Grand March,
"HAIL COLUMBIA,"
and English and French Speeches.
"THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN"
will be sung by
MR. ALFRED DURAND
And a Full Chorus.
MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

By order of the Ladies' Committee, the change will always be returned to the buyers according to the exact amount of sales.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

For the first night only $1·00
Season Tickets (not including first night) 1·00
Single Admission 25c.
N. B.—The Restaurant de la Ville de Paris will be in charge of the Brothers Petry. 12 13 2t

RICHEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND BENEFIT
FOR THE
NATIONAL HOMESTEAD FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS AT GETTYSBURG, PA.,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
December 16, Evening. Matinee, December 17, at 2 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Lee & Walker's Music Store, No. 920 Chesnut street. 12 13 4t

COOPER & CONARD

$5 WOOLLEN LONG SHAWLS,

Christmas Presents; been selling at $7.
$6 Woollen Long Shawls; recent price $8.
100 Paisley Long Shawls, from $15 up.
150 Paisley Square Shawls, from $10 up.
Open Centre Paris Broche Long Shawls.
¾ Centre Paris Broche Long and Square.
Fine ¾ Centre Scarlet Paris Broche.
Some entire new patterns, low and fine grades.
Imitation India Long and Square Shawls.
Striped Square and Long Shawls.
Blacket Thibet Long and Square Shawls.
Carriage Shawls and Wraps.
Largest and most select stock.
2000 Shawls, all new, to select from.

$25 REAL ASTRAKHAN FUR CLOAKS,

Sold everywhere at $35.
Real Astrakhan Cloaks and Muffs.
White Opera Cloaks.
Black Beaver Cloaks, $10 up.
Waterproof Cloaks, largest stock.
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques, $5 to $100.
Real Astrakhan Fur Cloaks, $30 to $125.
Ladies' Suits, ready-made.
Dresses made to order.

BOYS' CLOTHING AND TAILORING.

Boys' Bismarcks and Garibaldis.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats.
Boys' Vests, Jackets, and Pants.
Boys' Clothing to order.
Men's Clothing to order.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. (11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

SPANISH OLIVES.

FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,

For sale by the gallon by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH

12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE NEW YORK BELL-FLOWER APPLES.

NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in splendid order.
SELECTED ERBEILI FIGS IN LAYERS, 2 lb. boxes.
FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes and quarters.
JORDAN'S NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, in quarter bbls. and small packages.
NEW CROP SULTANA RAISINS, CURRANTS AND CITRON.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have just added to their large assortment of

Staple White Goods

A great variety of handsome articles for

Christmas Presents,

And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 20 thstu2mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

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